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Today's edition of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT supplement "Chernobyl Incident" will be the last of the special series that began on 7 May. Further reportage and comment on this nuclear accident will be published in the relevant regular volumes of the DAILY REPORT.

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DELEGATION TO MBFR TALKS ARRIVES IN VIENNA

LD141209 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 14 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Valerian Mikhaylov has arrived here today for the next round of talks on Mutual Reductions of the Armed Forces and Armaments in central Europe.

SOVIET-U.S. STRATEGIC ARMS GROUP HOLDS TALKS

LD141105 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Geneva May 14 TASS -- A meeting of the group on strategic arms was held here today within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

U.S.-FRG BINARY WEAPONS DEAL DENOUNCED

LD141543 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1045 GMT 14 May 86

[Commentary by Political Observer Aleksey Grigoryev]

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, (TASS) -- So, what was secret has become reality. The accord that U.S. President Reagan and FRG Chancellor Kohl reached at the "Big Seven" meeting in Tokyo regarding the production and deployment of new generation binary chemical weapons has been confirmed at yesterday's session of the FRG Federal Security Council. As a REUTER correspondent reported from Bonn, the session, which was under the chairmanship of the head of the West German Government, adopted a "key decision" that opens the path to the diplomat of U.S. binary weapons in Western Europe, first and foremost in the FRG.

The flywheel of a new arms race is, to all appearances, gaining speed. As the West German DPA agency writes, "parliamentarians on both sides of the Atlantic in the near future have to discuss the monstrous, unimaginable specter of chemical warfare in Europe." On 15 May, debates on this question will be held in the FRG Bundestag. Similar discussions will be held in the House of Commons of the British Parliament also. Observers consider the decisive dates regarding this question to be 22 May, when defense ministers of NATO member-countries meet in Brussels; and 29 May, when foreign ministers of those states meet in Halifax, Canada. It is from these meetings that the final "go-ahead" is expected for the production of binary weapons in the United States, since the U.S. Congress is consenting to allocate the appropriate funds only on the condition that Washington's NATO partners permit the sotckpiling of the new generation combat toxins on their territory.

Once more a propaganda spectacle is being played out with the aim of giving some kind of "respectability" to the "monstrous specter of chemical warfare." Official Washington is making assurances that the mass of its chemical weapons deployed in Western Europe, mainly in the FRG, is already "obsolete" and needs renewing. But official Bonn declares that the removal of the old armaments will be completed by 1992, and that the new generation combat toxins will be delivered and deployed in the FRG only in "crisis situations" and only with the consent of the West German Government.

This subterfuge can only deceive those who wish to be deceived. In the FRG today the places for the deployment of binary weapons are being openly named -- the U.S. military depots near Pirmasens, Hanau, Allgaeu, and Mannheim. The sad lesson of the distribution [dislokatsiya] of U.S. first-strike weapons has not been lost on the Europeans.

So the parliamentary opposition in the persons of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] and Green Party is resolutely objecting to the production of the binary weapons and their deployment in the FRG. That is why the Governments of the Netherlands and Denmark are refusing the "gift" from across the ocean.

As you know, the USSR has proposed saving the planet from mass destruction weapons in this century, including chemical weapons, and made concrete initiatives on this question at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Our country attaches special importance to the idea of creating in Europe a zone free of chemical weapons. It is against talks on this subject, against drafting an international convention on an all-embracing ban on chemical weapons, that Washington's plans to embark on producing binary changes and deploying them in Western Europe are directed. Bonn, too, shares responsibility for this dangerous course.

FRG'S RAU SUPPORTS ARMS CUTS PROPOSALS

LD142003 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Duesseldorf May 14 TASS -- "The Social Democrats of the FRG welcome and support the USSR's proposals both on nuclear disarmament and on a considerable cut in conventional weapons and armed forces". a group of Soviet newsmen was told here by Johannes Rau, minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, the leading SPD candidate to the post of federal chancellor in the general parliamentary elections scheduled for early next year. These initiatives are the biggest proposals in the field of nuclear weapons cuts, that have ever been put forward in the world. They can serve as a solid basis for the resolution of urgent problems of putting an end to the arms race and of disarmament," he said [quotation marks as received].

The Social Democrat leader at the forthcoming FRG Bundestag elections again stressed that if he came to power at the head of the government, he would make efforts to ensure the start of a new stage of detente, to press ahead for the withdrawal from that country within the shortest time possible of U.S. nuclear "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles, a revision of the agreement reached with Washington on the FRG's participation in research work within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative". Johannes Rau said that the government headed by him would conclude with the GDR leadership an agreement to create a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe.

The prime minister of north Rhine-Westphalia said that to resolve all these problems he would have to ensure NATO's approval, to convince the FRG's allies of expediency of such a policy. He evaded giving an answer to questions pertaining to concrete steps of the Social Democrats to meet their election pledges.

Touching upon the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Johannes Rau said that the discussion started around it in the West had nothing to do with the development of the East-West contacts and relations and ties of the Social Democrats with the Soviet Union.

U.S. VIOLATES GENEVA PLEDGE ON SPACE MILITARIZATION

LD141504 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 14 May 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] The United States assistant defense secretary, Richard Perle, has said that the first components of a space weapons system being developed under President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative are going to be deployed in space within 10 years.

Washington has now taken practical steps to turn outer space into its miliary stronghold, to start an arms race there which would have unpredictable and irretrievable consequences. The fundamental agreement not to allow the militarization of space reached at the Soviet-American summit last November has been violated. One has to ask again and again, can the promises made by the Washington administration be trusted? Washington has been claiming that the SDI would rule out a Soviet missile attack, thereby making nuclear weapons obsolete. But the Soviet Union is not going to attack anyone. Unlike the United States it's promised not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As for the elimination of such weapons isn't it more reasonable to abandon the development of extremely dangerous space armaments in favor of taking the way offered by the Soviet Union and start eliminating nuclear stockpiles now?

However, the way prompted by reason is not the one preferred by Washington politicians. They need the SDI not for defense but for allowing the United States to develop first-strike capability by hiding behind a space shield. The Pentagon hopes that space weapons would make it possible to keep the entire world at gunpoint. The SDI is not a space shield, it's a space sword. It's not accidental that President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative has been dubbed the star wars program.

It's worth giving serious thought to the threat posed to humanity by the implementation of the program. The accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl has shown that even peaceful use of nuclear energy is fraught with risks. It's clear that a military nuclear conflict would spell catastrophe. The SDI is going to markedly increase the risk of such a disaster.

U.S. USING 'PROPAGANDA TRICKS' TO BREAK SALT II

OW140549 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 14 May 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Sergey Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] According to information received, the U.S. Administration intends to tear up the SALT II agreement. Our commentator:

[Alekseyev] Hello, comrades: Let me remind you that in 1979 this agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons was reached and signed between the USSR and the United States. There was a stipulation to reduce existing nuclear weapons, and restrictions were placed on modernizing old and building new weapons, and so on. I will not enumerate all the agreement's articles and rules. They are as well known as the deep satisfaction and sincere approval with which the whole world greeted these points.

But in the United States, from the very beginning, serious hurdles were placed in the path of SALT II. Under the pressure of the influential military, the agreement was not ratified by the U.S. Congress. With the coming to power of the present administration talk could be heard on the failure of the agreement, which supposedly gives a one-sided advantage to the Russians.

However, no decision to completely abandon SALT II was made. This is understandable. U.S. foreign policy would have been presented to the whole world as ugly as it continues to postulate its receptiveness and unchanging peaceable disposition and so on. Moreover, such an understanding gave birth to a new propaganda move. In essence, while breaking the rules or teetering on the verge of breaking a number of the agreement's articles, Washington began acting in the following manner: To start with, the needs of the Pentagon were determined and which particular article prevented the Pentagon from arming itself, for example so as to acquire a new long-range cruise missile.

Later, a suitable analogue was picked out of the Soviet arsenal. This was followed by the next stage: the selection of so-called arguments that are supposed to prove that the Soviet Union is the transgressor.

All this was supposed to have planted the seeds of doubt as to the honesty of the Soviet side. However, it became difficult, if not impossible, for Washington to hide its true attitudes toward SALT II and its open desire for an arms buildup by means of propaganda tricks. There is no other way of explaining the candid admission in the U.S. President's Recent letter to the leaders of the Western countries: We intend to break the SALT II agreement later this year when the number of U.S. B-52 bombers, equipped with cruise missiles carrying nuclear warheads, will exceed the limits established by the agreement.

REPORT ON CPCZ-SED-SPD MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD140954 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Prague May 14 TASS -- CTK news agency has released a statement on the results of a meeting in Prague of the representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Social Democratic Party of Germany on the issue of setting up a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe.

The statement says that the peace initiative for establishing such a zone in central Europe is exceptionally urgent now that the possibility is not excluded that the United States will start producing binary chemical weapons. In this situation it is of special importance to remove the chemical weapons arsenals from the territory of central Europe.

It is necessary that the countries, which border on the proposed zone, be suggested discussing this initiative and expressing their support for it. These countries could commit themselves not to store in their territory chemical arms which would be removed from the territories of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

Besides, these countries could join an agreement on the zone free of chemical weapons and contribute towards its extension. This call is addressed to Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Poland and Hungary.

The removal of chemical arms kept in the arsenals of the military-political alliances confronting each other in the heart of Europe is in the interests of the European people. The peace-minded forces, says the statement by the participants in the meeting, should not let this historic opportunity pass. Chemical weapons should be outlawed.

14TH SESSION OF AAPSO COUNCIL OPENS IN MOSCOW

Dobrynin Speaks on 'Imperialism'

PM141741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Forum of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia and Africa"]

[Excerpts] The 14th session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) Council opened in Moscow, in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions, on 14 May.

The participants in the AAPSO Council session were addressed by A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It gives me great pleasure, he said, to convey to the participants in the meeting and through them to the democratic, progressive public of the developing countries, cordial greetings and best wishes from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for success in your noble activity to rally anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for lasting peace, national independence, and the peoples' social progress.

This is not the first time that the capital of the multinational Soviet Union has received envoys from the struggling peoples, who invariably find support and a source of inspiration in the first state of victorious socialism. It was here in Moscow, in November 1919, that V.I. Lenin first addressed the patriots and revolutionaries of the East, when he delivered the report on the nationalities and colonial question in which he put forward the strategic concept of the unity of all anti-imperialist forces. We can say that this concept has been confirmed by history itself and by the outstanding victories of the national liberation movement. It retains its vitality in our day too.

Today the attention of the solidarity movement and its national detachments is focused on the tasks of strengthening national independence and the socioeconomic rebirth of the liberated countries, the struggle for the eradication of the vestiges of colonialism and racism, the elimination of neocolonialism and seats of military conflicts in Asia and Africa, and, of course, the problems of the peoples' universal security.

The times we live in have brought all these vital problems together in a single tight knot and made their resolution dependent on the implementation of today's most important task -- that of eliminating the threat of thermonuclear catstrophe and ensuring lasting, guaranteed peace.

Our country has embarked on a very important, crucial stage of its development. Soviet people are rightly calling the 27th CPSU Congress a congress of strategic decisions. It gave the answers to the vital questions posed by life itself for the party and people, revealed with the utmost directness and frankness the urgent problems in our society, and elaborated an impressive and at the same time realistic program of action reflecting the Soviet people's hopes and aspirations. The implementation of this strategy has begun. It is proceeding energetically and confidently. We are profoundly convinced that on the basis of the inexhaustible advantages and potential of socialism and the masses' creative force, we will be able to carry out all our plans.

This meeting is taking place at a special, extremely dangerous and alarming moment in the development of the international situation. Mankind has reached the stage where his future and the fate of our common home -- Planet Earth -- is being decided. The reason for this situation is the actions of imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, its desire to take social revanche on a worldwide scale, and its attempts to overcome the deepening crisis of the capitalist system.

This desire, these attempts are expressed in the buildup of the arms race and the creation of new types of "superweapons," above all space weapons, within the framework of the notorious "strategic defense initiative."

The events of our time confirm that imperialism seeks to launch a massive, large-scale counteroffensive against the liberated countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America on the military, political, economic, and ideological fronts simultaneously. This imperial course has recently even acquired its "theoretical substantiation" in the form of the concept of "neoglobalism."

The speaker, having criticized imperialism's policy aimed at maintaining the social and political status quo in the world and preserving the system of exploitation and enslavement by imperialism of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, went on to stress that in the last analysis the historical process is determined and will be determined not by the wishes of American Administrations, nor by the selfish interests of the military-industrial complex or the transnational corporations. Just as it was not possible to stop the march of the people's revolutions in China, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Cuba, so it will not be possible to enslave once again the peoples of Angola, Afghanistan, Mozambique, Libya, or Nicaragua! Nobody will be able to make the Arab people of Palestine renounce their legitimate national rights or the patriots of Namibia and South Africa renounce the struggle for independence, against racism and colonialism!

The speaker noted that the global machinery of neocolonialist exploitation of the peoples is inseparable from the imperialist policy of material preparations for war. The arms race has a direct effect on the economic situation of the developing countries.

Mankind faces a number of complex and difficult tasks. But there is a supertask -- that of preventing nuclear war. You and I realize, A.F. Dobrynin said, that if we do not succeed in preventing nuclear war, then there is no point in all the efforts in the struggle for national independence and social progress for the peoples. At the same time, the ending of the arms race would enable the whole world to release vast resources which could also be used in the interests of the developing countries. We proceed on the basis that the struggle against the threat of nuclear war is also the struggle for the development of the liberated countries and peoples.

The report demonstrated in detail that the main avenue of the CPSU's activity in the world arena is still the struggle against nuclear war, for an end to the arms race, for a return to detente, for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace, and for ensuring a safe future for the present and future generations.

Going on to characterize the concept of an all-embracing system of international security which was put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress, the speaker noted that it represents the accumulation of the combined positive experience of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and of the entire international community, experience expressed in the decisions of the United Nations and the nonaligned movement and the constructive proposals of the "Delhi Six," other states belonging to different social systems, and the mass antiwar movements.

Particular emphasis was placed on the historic significance of the concrete program put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 15 January 1986, for the complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and the removal of the danger of war, and on the foreign policy initiatives contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress and the speech delivered by the head of the Soviet delegation at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin.

The Soviet program for strengthening peace and creating a system of international security organically incorporates initiatives aimed at the political settlement of conflict situations in various parts of the globe.

The speaker expounded the detailed package of measure put forward by the Soviet Union aimed at establishing constructive dialogue between the states of the Asian and Pacific region, at jointly seeking ways to settle disputes between them, and at implementing close and mutually advantageous cooperation.

We note with satisfaction some improvement in the Soviet Union's mutual relations with our great neighbor socialist China, A.F. Dobrynin said. We proceed on the basis that despite the differences which exist in approaches to a number of international problems, the possibility exists of further improving relations between our countries, which would promote the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the normalization of the international situation in general.

The USSR firmly and consistently supports the efforts of Afghanistan's Government aimed at the strengthening of its country's sovereignty, the defense of its people's revolutionary gains, and the widening of the social base of progressive power. We wish for success in the talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the mediation of the UN secretary general's personal representative, which have not reached a crucial stage, and we advocate the attainment of a political settlement which would ensure a real end to armed or any other outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and would reliably guarantee its nonresumption.

Our country pays due tribute to the historical gains of the Arab national liberation movement and consistently advocates an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East crisis, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967, and the satisfaction of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. We call on the international community to make urgent new efforts aimed at the radical improvement and normalization of the situation in the Near East. Today, as yesterday, the Soviet Union is confident that the path to this lies not through attempts at separate deals, which have led to a dangerous impasse, but through the convocation of an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

Advocating the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation, the USSR proposed the withdrawal of the USSR and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean. At the same time we put foward the idea of convening an authoritative conference similar to the all-European conference, at which it would be possible to examine the entire range of questions of strengthening peace in the region, including the confidence-building measures which have already proved their worth in world practice.

The USSR appeals to the governments and public of all countries and to all people of goodwill to mobilize efforts in support of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and the "Frontline" States, in order to promote the the speediest, just settlement of the problems which exist here in the interests of stability and lasting peace.

Our country consistently comes out in support of the developing countries' legitimate demands for a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic footing. The economic decolonization of these countries and the normalization of international economic relations would undoubtedly also be promoted by the convening of a world congress on problems of economic security, the idea for which was put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress.

In its economic, scientific, and technical relations with the developing countries, the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and consideration of the partners' interests. In terms of its principles, goals, and content this cooperation represents a new type of international economic relations, opposing the system of exploitation of those countries by the transnational corporations and strengthening the positions of the young states in the struggle against neo-colonialism. The speaker showed with concrete figures that the Soviet Union's approach to this important matter is of a multifaceted nature, covers various spheres, and helps the young states to establish an independent economy, to develop their culture, and to train national cadres in a rational way.

We are firmly convinced that the principle imposed by militarism -- arms instead of development -- should be replaced by the principle of disarmament for development. This is the aim of the Soviet Union's proposals on cutting military budgets and transferring some of the resources thus freed to aid for the developing countries.

The speaker then dwelt on the role of the nonaligned movement, noting that in its 25 years of existence it has developed into a major anti-imperialist, antiwar force which has a beneficial influence on the entire course of world affairs. The USSR is fully resolved to continue comprehensively supporting the nonaligned countries' efforts in the struggle for world peace, against the forces of aggression and neocolonialism, for the settlement of all emerging disputes and conflicts by means of political talks, and for a new world economic order.

After reminding the participants in the AAPSO forum about the approaching 45th anniversary of the beginning of fascist Germany's aggression against the Soviet Union, A.F. Dobrynin stressed: The main lesson which the peoples derived from the last war is that aggression must be opposed by resolute joint efforts to prevent the flames of military conflagration from flaring up.

Aware of its historic responsibility to its people and all mankind, the CPSU -- the party of historical optimism -- proceeds from the premise that no matter how great the threat to peace posed by the policy of imperialism's aggressive circles, there is no fatal inevitability of world war. The forces of militarism and aggression are now countered by a powerful and ever-increasing potential of peace, reason, and justice. This consists of the socialist states' active peace-loving policy and their growing economic and defense might. It consists of the mass antiwar movements. It consists of the Asian, African, and Latin American states and peoples, who advocate peace.

In conclusion, the speaker noted the growing international standing of the AAPSO, which opposes imperialist aggression and neocolonial exploitation and renders invaluable moral support to the fighters against racism, apartheid, Zionism, and colonialism, and expressed confidence that the AAPSO Council session will serve to further unite the anti-imperialist forces.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1210 GMT on 14 May adds the following sentence from Dobrynin's speech: "Reports about a 'nuclear axis' between Tel Aviv and Pretoria that is being designed not without U.S. assistance are causing worry."]

The report on AAPSO's activity was delivered to the session participants by Nouri Abdel-Razzak, secretary general of this international organization. The session was addressed by representatives of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, the Arab League, the OAU, the WIDE, and other international organizations. The AAPSO Council session is continuing its work.

On the same day the forum's participants visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier next to the Kremlin Wall.

'Anti-War Movement' To Be Stressed

LD141228 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- The 14th session of the Council of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) has opened here today.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, AAPSO President 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sharkawi noted that the main attention at the meeting in Moscow will be given to stepping up the anti-war movement and strengthening the unity of anti-imperialist forces at the present tense moment in the international situation.

He expressed confidence that the work done by the session would make it possible to draw up an effective programme of joint actions in the name of attaining the lofty principles of the anti-imperialist movement of solidarity, in the name of the triumph of the ideals of freedom, peace and progress.

The forum is being held under the slogan "For anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, development and social progress" and is attended by over a hundred delegations representing democratic forces of the two continents, as well as representatives of some 300 international organisations, observers from European and Latin American countries.

On the agenda of the session are problems of disarmament and development, struggle for peace, against the danger of nuclear war, problems of establishing a new international information order and a new international economic order, questions of struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa, the situation in the Middle East and Asia.

Secretary General Addresses Session

LD141949 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- The current 14th session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization takes place at a time of sharp deterioration of the international situation, Nouri Abdel-Razzak, secretary-general of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), said, addressing the AAPSO Council session, which opened here today. He stressed that imperialism has escalated its aggressiveness and has already decided to resort to the gun-boat policies to dispose of its staunch adversaries, be it national liberation movements, or national and progressive regimes which refuse to be a part of the imperialist global strategy of war and aggression. The recent American military aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah is, in fact, of great significance. Under the banners of a pompous propaganda campaign and with the false pretext of combatting terrorism, the U.S. Administration commits in public the most serious crimes of state terrorism in the international arena.

Threats are issued in Washington not only against Libya, but also against Syria and other countries.

A source of special concern for the peoples of Asia and Africa are systematic attempts to undermine all the peace efforts of the USSR and to escalate arms race and war hysteria, the AAPSO secretary-general stressed. The U.S. Administration provocatively carries out its nuclear tests, as it has lately done in Nevada, and stubbornly rejects all proposals towards real disarmament and is pushing the world to a confrontation. The Tokyo summit was thus a most eloquent manifestation of an escalation of the policy of arrogance of power and persistence of aggression.

The acute deterioration of the economic situation in the developing countries is a result of the predatory activities of Western states and their transnationals, Nouri Abdel-Razzak emphasized. Coupled with the unbearable debt burden the situation in most developing countries has become grave and is conducive to increasing subordination of the developing nations to the world capitalist system. In this respect the IMF and the World Bank play a leading role in the service of imperialist interests. To end dependence and resolve the problem of debts it is necessary to strengthen solidarity in the struggle for a new international economic order.

The imperialist policy of aggression and arrogance of force makes a strengthening of the solidarity of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America an urgent call of the times, the AAPSO secretary-general stressed. We always remember that in the struggle against the imperialist rule on the side of the peoples of the developing countries is the firm support of the Soviet Union, of all countries of the socialist community. The 27th Congress of the CPSU was a real demonstration of the common determination and firm political will to join forces with all peace and freedom-loving peoples all over the world to put an end to imperialism, exploitation and war.

We have gathered in Moscow today to reaffirm our determination to make a contribution to the common struggle for the noble cause of peace, strengthening the independence and progress of the peoples, Nouri Abdel-Razzak said. We must remember that there is no real development without peace, security and disarmament.

Syria Will Resist 'Aggression'

JN150601 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow -- Comrade Rashid Akhtarini, member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Party and head of the Syrian AAPSO delegation, has stated that Syria will confront any aggression with all its resources and that campaigns of threats will not scare it because it struggles for just causes.

Speaking during the 14th session of the AAPSO Council, which began in Moscow yesterday, Akhtarini said that Syria is standing firm in the face of all imperialist and racist Zionist plots aiming to dominate the Arab region.

'Adnan 'Imran, assistant Arab League secretary general for political affairs, made a speech condemning the imperialist-Zionist alliance and the campaigns of lies and fabrications against Syria. He also denounced the Camp David agreements and attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

A number of other delegates also spoke, referring to the dire consequences of the escalating Israeli and U.S. threats against Syria.

On another level, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has warned against the consequences of the serious situation precipitated by the U.S.-Israeli threats against Syria. Addressing a press conference in Moscow yesterday at the end of his visit to the USSR, Klibi said that there is a new Israeli-U.S. campaign of threats aimed at harming Syria, the bastion of Arab steadfastness against Zionist hegemony.

He warned against the consequences of this aggression which he said would create a very serious situation and expose the region to upheaval. Klibi also denounced U.S. and Western media attempts to confuse terrorism with legitimate struggle waged by peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

LOMEYKO ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL ISSUES AT BRIEFING

PM141337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists on current issues in international relations was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center on 12 May.

V.B. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department who spoke at the briefing, commented on the work of the UN Disarmament Commission session taking place in New York. In particular, it was noted that despite U.S. attempts to avoid discussing major issues and to confine matters to debates on organizational and technical aspects, the participants in the session concentrated attention on the really important problems of international security.

The leitmotiv of the speeches of a wide range of delegations was the prevention of an arms race in space, the banning of nuclear tests, the reduction and elimination of nuclear arms, and the quest for solutions on conventional arms. There was a wide positive response from the session participants to the large-scale Soviet initiatives in the arms limitation and disarmament sphere set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's 15 January statement and reaffirmed in the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Soviet Union advocates breathing new life into the work of the entire machinery for the discussion of disarmament questions, including such an important component as the UN Disarmament Commission, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said. And this commission could undoubtedly have an important say on the question of the urgent commencement of talks on all aspects of nuclear disarmament and the banning of nuclear tests.

Answering a question during the briefing, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman exposed the plans entertained by the United States for new aggressive acts against Libya, as well as the campaign of blackmail and threats against Syria unleashed by imperialist circles. It was noted that the American Administration's provocative actions, which flagrantly flout the elementary norms of international law, whatever far-fetched pretexts may be used to cover them up, are nothing but a manifestation of the policy of terrorism toward sovereign Arab states. The Soviet Union will continue to take the side of the peoples of Libya and Syria and the other Arab countries which are defending their independence in the struggle against imperialism's aggressive intrigues.

IZVESTIYA NOTES NEW STAGE AT BERN CSCE SESSION

PM141119 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov report: "For a Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Bern -- The participants in the conference of experts on contacts between people, which is being held within the framework of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), have embarked on an important stage in their work -- the putting forward of concrete proposals in this sphere.

The proposals -- and more than 40 of them have already been submitted by various countries -- are intended to improve the political climate in Europe and normalize relations between West and East.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries proceed on the basis that the conference's concluding document should take into account all aspects of the problems being discussed in Bern. In one of the basic proposals, the socialist countries expressed the conviction that the interests of the development of the CSCE process urgently demand that cooperation in the sphere of contacts take place with full observance of the principles governing relations between the participating states and set forth in the Final Act.

The principled position of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is that they advocate the resolution in a humane and positive spirit of questions of reuniting families and concluding marriages between people, institutions, and organizations, and are prepared to further develop cooperation in this sphere, giving unconditional respect in international practice for each people's right to make a sovereign choice of its own paths and forms of development in strict accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, and in particular the right of each participating state to establish its own laws and administrative rules.

This approach should be extended to contacts on both an individual and a collective basis.

The position of the United States and the other NATO countries clearly lacks a constructive aspect and is characterized by a bloc approach to the questions under discussion and a desire to narrow the mandate received, by virtually excluding the development of contacts between institutions and organizations on the one hand, and on the other incorporating in the conference's concluding document a proposition which diverges from the powers contained in the mandate, amounting to an attempt to interpret the CSCE Final Act arbitrarily.

U.S. DEFENSE ATTACHE EXPELLED FROM SOVIET UNION

PM151046 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 86 Morning Edition p 6

[At the USSR State Security Committee -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] Erik Sites, a staff member of the military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was arrested in Moscow on May 7 when he had a secret meeting with a Soviet citizen who had been recruited by the U.S. intelligence service. A large espionage action of the U.S. secret services against the Soviet Union was thwarted.

Evidence materials were obtained at the moment of the arrest of the staff member of the U.S. Embassy and in the course of the investigation which fully disclose his intelligence activities which are incompatible with his official status.

Erik Sites was declared persona non grata for unlawful espionage actions.

An investigation is under way in the case of the agent of the American intelligence service.

HIGH RADIOACTIVITY LEVEL AFTER NEVADA TEST NOTED

LD150813 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] New York May 15 TASS -- Dangerous radioactive levels have been recorded 80 kilometers from the Nevada testing range following an underground nuclear explosion there on April 10, the U.S. news agencies UPI and AP reported, quoting an official spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy.

The atmosphere remained contaminated there until late April.

The nuclear test, codenamed Mighty Oak, was desinged to try out new kinds of U.S. arms, including space weapons. During the blast an emission of radioactive substances occurred and scientists have not been able to this day to determine what went wrong.

According to the Department of Energy's spokesman, two test site workers suffered radioactive exposure. The explosion destroyed electronic equipment worth 20 million dollars.

The spokesman said the mishap might cause delays in the United States' testing of new weaponry for efficiency.

It is thus only 35 days after the nuclear blast in Nevada that U.S. authorities admitted the consequences it has had - a fact illustrating graphically enough their attitude to keeping their people informed.

Yet at the same time a malevolent campaign has been maintained in the United States all these days over the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

This bears out once again the obvious political goals of the outcry, which have been to throw up extra impediments to West-East dialogue and sow more seeds of mistrust of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIBYA, SYRIA

LD142032 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 14 May 86

[Mikhail Glebov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, has met in Moscow with the secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi. Mikhail Glebov of our staff has this comment, and this is what he writes:

Quite naturally the exchange of views centered around the Middle East and the Mediterranean. It was said that the United States' attack on Libya and the current threats against Syria have worsened the situation in the region. Indeed, the same scenario is being followed. In speculations about some Syrian terrorism a hurried use is being made of the same explosion in a west Berlin disco which was chosen as a pretext for the strike against Libya. Although no evidence against Libya has been discovered, which was confirmed by Ganchau, one of the leaders of a special commission investigating the circumstances of the explosion, attempts are being made to hush up such admissions and to bring to the fore instead all kinds of horrors about the explosion, and all this is being used to frame up charges against Libya.

There are other facts to prove that these charges are groundless. When Britain decided to expel Syrian diplomats for their alleged complicity in a terrorist act, Syria, wishing to help the inquiry, invited police officers to question the Syrian diplomats in the embassy building. Yet the British authorities refused to take the opportunity, demonstrating thereby that they were interested not in establishing the truth but in whipping up hysteria. Indeed, the United States Administration uses all kinds of far-fetched pretexts to conceal a policy whose actual aims, as it was noted at the meeting between Eduard Shevardnadze and Chedli Klibi, is to try to dictate its own will to the countries of the region.

The anti-Libyan campaign was launched as far back as the seventies, when the Americans were shouting not about terrorists but about the loss of their bases in Libya following the revolution, about how good it would be to restore the former system in that country. American operations to overthrow the Libyan Government have actually never ceased since that time. Anti-Syrian actions did not start yesterday either. Syria has more than once come under attack from the United States ally in the region, Israel. Syria has been chosen a target [as heard] because, just like Libya, it firmly resists attempts by the United States to stage its scenarios in the region. Yet what its current moves in fact indicate is that the United States is incapable of imposing its will on the countries of the region.

The White House has come to face the failure of all its plans designed to consolidate the positions of the United States and Israel; to make the Arabs put up with the Israeli seizures and recognize them in separate deals with Tel Aviv. The Arabs have rejected these scenarios, and Washington's policy of military adventures is just a desperate attempt to make up for its diplomatic setbacks. It is obvious that here too Washington will fail to attain what it wants. The Arabs have already demonstrated an effective ability to jointly resist aggression and they have the Soviet Union behind their just struggle against foreign pressure. At their meeting in Moscow, Eduard Shevardnadze and Chedli Klibi warned lovers of adventure that the anti-Libyan and anti-Syrian campaigns are fraught with serious consequences which go beyond the boundaries of that particular region. It was reemphasised at the meeting that as a counter to this policy the Soviet Union and the Arab League are striving for a fair and comprehensive settlement in the region. It can be achieved only by a collective effort at an international conference with all the parties concerned.

MIKHAYLOV DECRIES 'ECONOMIC TERRORISM' AGAINST ANGOLA

PM140747 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 May 86 p 3

[Mikhaylov "Commentary": "Economic Terrorism"]

[Text] AP reports from New York that U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has ordered a "feasibility study" of severing contacts with the American oil company Chevron. The Pentagon has thus joined the campaign to mount an economic blockade of Angola launched by ultra-right-wing circles in the country. And the reason why Chevron has become an object of blackmail is the fact that its subsidiary, Cabinda Gulf Oil, is cooperating with the Angolan state corporation Sonangol.

Let us remember that the last interventionist had not even had time to leave Angolan territory, in March 1976, before Pretoria, with Washington's support, launched anti-Angolan operations. The United States initially tried to hide its role in the attempts to eliminate Angola's progressive system, but with the present administration's arrival in the White House this course was elevated to the level of official state policy. In recent years it has been constantly increased and subversive actions are becoming increasingly extensive. Suffice it to say that the White House-approved "Guide to the Management of Political and Covert Operations Conducted by U.S. Government Establishments at Home and Abroad" describes Angola as a prime target.

Washington is arming and training bandits from the puppet organization the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], having declared it, in disregard of the norms of international law, a "legitimate factor in Angolan political life" and is providing South Africa with military, political, and economic support. U.S. citizens are also fighting as mercenaries against Angola; as has already been reported, the CIA is planning and organizing terrorist acts against the country's leadership.

Last January, when the American capital ostentatiously received Savimbi, leader of the UNITA gangs, the Conservative Caucus, one of America's leading reactionary organizations, launched a crusade against companies doing business with the Angolan Government. Washington officialdom readily backed the ultra-rightists. Assistant Secretary for the Bureau of African Affairs C. Corcker suggested more or less outright to American businessmen that they leave Angola and thereby help the administration put pressure on Angola. Now the Pentagon has rounded on a company which "failed to heed" the diktat. Such actions cannot be described as anything other than state terrorism -- economic terrorism.

U.S. SEEKING UNITED NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION

LD120700 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 12 May 86

["Cobbling Together an Anti-Nicaraguan Alliance" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] New York May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Kikilo reports:

According to press reports, the Washington administration is in a hurry to cobble together something like a "united opposition" from among the contras' terrorist gangs, which are out to overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua, but are torn by personal and ideological strife. The haste in Washington is explained by the fact that next month the U.S. House of Representatives is to vote for the second time on the request of the White House for the appropriation of 100 million dollars for military and "humanitarian" aid to the contras.

Therefore the aim of the behind-the-stage manoeuvres of the foreign policy department and the CIA is to create an impression of the gang of cutthroats, oppressors and killers of civilians as of some "single, respectable and representative" opposition force deserving United States aid.

It is within the framework of these efforts, the newspaper "NEWSDAY" said, that the CIA has convinced six commanders of the so-called Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, which is based on Costa Rica and was until recently headed by traitor of the Sandinist revolution Eden Pastora, to break away from him and join with the main group of rebels in Honduras known as the "United Nicaraguan Opposition."

Addressing a press-conference in San Jose (Costa Rica), Alfonso Robelo, one of the leaders of the "United Nicaraguan Opposition," admitted that the "rebel forces are torn by differences" caused by the fierce power struggle between its leaders. Apart from that, as the UPI agency said, the contras are responsible for the violation of human rights, shady financial machinations and drug trafficking.

Washington is not at all embarrassed by the fact that the "United Nicaraguan Opposition" is bossed by enemies of the Nicaraguan people, who served among the personal guards of tyrant Somoza. It is bringing increasing pressure to bear on the contras to make them settle their differences as soon as possible, "THE NEW YORK TIMES" said. To this end, the Reagan administration is planning to hold in Miami (Florida) next week a big assembly of the terrorists, where it will make another attempt at "reorganizing the leadership of the anti-Sandinist rebels, strengthen their political positions and increase military effectiveness."

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ROLE OF U.S. BATTLESHIPS

OW121028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 12 May 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Parkhomenko commentary]

[Text] The United States continues to increase its so-called deterrent forces whose purpose is to take part in aggressive actions against political regimes it finds unsuitable. Our commentary follows:

[Parkhomenko] Hello, comrades: They are right to say that ships like people have their own unrepeatable destinies. Some perform modest and inconspicuous roles as navy and working men, others cover themselves with everlasting military glory and still others perform shameful and disgraceful deeds.

Complicated and complex is the naval destiny of U.S. battleship Missouri. This giant, displacing 48,000 tons, fitted with 12-inch guns, fought battles during the Pacific Ocean campaign in WW II. The unconditional surrender of militarist Japan was signed on its bridge on 2 September 1945. Then it took part in the U.S. shameful aggression against the Korean people. Years passed and the ship was mothballed in San Francisco Bay and a museum was organized in its armored compartments. However, its period of rest did not last long. The battleship was taken to the shipyard and fitted with most modern electronics and missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The Missouri is now to join the special Rapid Deployment Forces along with the combat group of battleships New Jersey, which mercilessly fired on populated Lebanese centers; and Iowa, a participant in the Libyan blockade.

Another and far from the most glorious and heroic page in the battleship's history is being opened. Judging by everything, it will have to take part in new blockades, in new actions for frightening recalcitrant nations which may fall victims of the neoglobalist policy now adopted by official Washington.

TROYANOVSKIY, ZHAO ZIYANG DISCUSS BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD141417 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Beijing May 14 TASS -- Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang today received in Zhongnanhai the USSR's Ambassador in the People's Republic of China Oleg Troyanovskiy.

In the course of the friendly talk the head of the Chinese Government expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries in trade, economy, science, tehcnology and culture in the recent years. Both sides expressed the striving for further expansion of cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

COMMENTATOR NOTES ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT IN PRC

LD050001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 May 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Political Observer Fedor Burlatskiy]

[Text] I would like to tell you about some interesting processes that are taking place in China. Wide comment continues to be made there on the fourth session of the Chinese National People's Congress, which took place at the end of March of this year.

In a report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, gave a retrospective review of the fulfillment of the sixth 5-year plan. Average annual increase in gross output of production during the 5-year period amounted to 11 percent, 12 percent in the field of industry, and 8.1 percent in agricultural production. In the new 5-Year Plan, the average annual increase in gross output of industry and agriculture is projected at 6.7 percent.

As the report says, it is expected that the foundation of a new socialist economic model with specific Chinese characteristics will be created mainly over the 5-year period or over a longer period. What does this new economic model amount to? What are its specific features?

Briefly, it includes three very important components: first, a changeover to the system of family contracting in the countryside, with the attachment of a plot of land for use by the family for a definite period within the framework of the cooperative. This has radically changed the attitudes of the whole 800 million-strong peasant population, and has raised its activity and its labor productivity to an unusual degree. The second component is the transfer of all basic economic rights of industry to the enterprises while preserving overall strategy and planning -- and what's known as macro-control in China -- as a centralized function. The third element is the attraction of foreign capital and foreign technology on a large scale.

An experiment that is being carried out in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone close to Hong Kong in the province of Guangdong is linked precisely with this third component. We have some film prepared by Chinese documentary filmmakers about this experiment, which has already been in progress for 5 years.

What has the experiment yielded? What are its results?

In 5 years of economic reform, volume of production in this zone has grown by a factor of 4, and the population has risen from 10,000 to 200,000 people. The economic reform has attracted people here who have started to come to Shenzhen from all parts of the country. [Video shows modern housing, apartment complexes. building sites, street scenes]

The new forms of economic life have received support from the population and have stimulated its initiative. Both imported and Chinese equipment is used widely in the industrial and construction facilities of this Special Economic Zone. Under conditions of intensive production the usual rate of economic development is no longer suitable. New and efficient forms of economic management are being actively sought. [Video shows operations being carried out on building site; interior of weaving shop; interior of factory in which workers are seen controlling processes with the help of microscopes]

Over the 5 years of the reform the appearance of the Shenzhen Economic Zone has changed completely. Everywhere there is new, well-appointed housing to be seen, clean and spacious streets; public order and the protection of the environment have improved. As you see, national architecture combines successfully with modern architecture here. [video shows modern building developments, a lake, parks and gardens],

Shezhen is situated half an hour's drive from Hong Kong, and it is not surprising that the main flow of capital, technology, and specialists comes from there. More than 20,000 sets of industrial equipment were imported into Shenzhen from Hong Kong in the years 1980-1983. A large number of industrial enterprises equipped with imported equipment have been built. The latest equipment and technology and the latest achievements of science are used widely in the enterprises. The workers at the enterprises in this zone participate actively in the modernization of production and this has an effect upon their pay. In some enterprises labor productivity has risen by 3 times and the average level of pay has reached 240 yuan per month, and this is much higher than in other parts of the country. [video shows scenes in factories; steel-rolling processes; Hitachi equipment]

The housing problem is also being solved successfully here. Every month a large quantity of well-appointed housing is put into operation. The rate of housing construction is even beating world records. A multi-story apartment house is erected in just 1.5 months: one story in 4 days. [video shows apartment complexes under construction]

A large number of joint firms are arising in the Special Economic Zone and some of them are building enormous 20-story office blocks for themselves. The services sphere has received considerable development in this area. A large number of private and cooperative shops, workshops, and little restaurants have been opened which make it possible to satisfy the population's requirements more fully. The most talented and work-loving representatives of the workers and intelligentsia are boldly put forward for leading work. This is how economic cadres of a new type make their appearance. [video shows Sanyo radio receivers being manufactured; shops selling television receivers; a cafe]

Shenzhen University grew rapidly. It has a qualified teaching staff and is equipped with the latest technical instructional resources. The university primarily trains specialists for modern production. Moreover, all students speak English fluently. And so, over the 5 years of its reform life, Shenzhen has changed beyond all recognition. Gone is the stagnation, gone is the routine, and this, perhaps, is the main thing. [video shows students using computers in class]

That is how the positive results of the economic reforms in China look in the most favorable, so to speak, "oasis" version of the Special Economic Zone. But in China itself they do not conceal the many problems which accompany this development which is on the whole favorable. The first problem is a lack of balance in the development of different industries within the national economy. For example, this has affected transportation, particularly railway transportation. Over the past 6 years the number of passengers and visitors from abroad has risen by 18 times and reached about 13 million people whereas transportation has remained almost at the old level. And another problem -- and this too is written about in China -- is that of environmental pollution, particularly in the countryside, because industry is growing rapidly here and about 20 percent of the whole labor force of the countryside is engaged in it. This process brings up the problem of the environment in an acute way. An as they write in China itself, there is trash everywhere; it is thrown from just where it falls in Beijing itself. Even in Beijing the trash bins have been filled to overflowing and everyday the authorities send out workers to find some new places for bins.

But the most acute problem is what they call spiritual pollution in China. As was reported not so long ago in documents of one of the standing committees of the National People's Congress, economic crimes, including bribery, speculation, smuggling and wheeling and dealing have reached a scale that sets a record since the time the PRC was founded. In this connection, the question is raised of actively improving and developing what in China is called the sociopolitical legal infrastructure which has to serve as a permanent shock-absorber for the economic reforms being carried out.

Of course, all these ultimately are problems that are capable of being solved. That is what they believe in China. They accompany the process of the rapid and dynamic development and the growth in the level of activity of the Chinese population, which is nearly 1,000 million strong.

TASS CITES PRC JOURNAL ON NEW U.S. TACTICS

LD142022 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Beijing May 14 TASS -- The Chinese Journal "LIAOVANG" carries an article saying that the United States has lately been resorting to new tactics to preserve its economic, political and strategic interests.

The United States always protected, cost what it may, all pro-American, anti-communist regimes, the journal writes. The United States once sent to South Vietnam 500,000 soldiers and spent billions of dollars to save the South Vietnamese regime. But the American aggression and direct interference led to opposite results: to a defeat in the battlefield, to a strategic loss, a decline in its international prestige, political disorders in the USA.

The United States, supporting the regimes it needs, is adapting its policy to new conditions, without changing its essence. If one views the U.S. actions with regard to Nicaragua, the substance of the U.S. policy becomes more obvious. The Nicaraguan people overthrew the Somoza regime, which even in the United States itself was characterised as "undemocratic rule". But the U.S. Administration did not support the new Government of Nicaragua. On the contrary, it threatens it with the use of military force and conducts subversive actions against it.

JAPAN CONDUCTS SECRET PLUTONIUM TESTS IN TOKYO

LD140813 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Tokyo May 14 TASS -- The Japanese National Defense Agency has been conducting secret experiments with plutonium and other radioactive raw materials for the production of nuclear weapons in the very heart of Tokyo for fourteen years now, posing a threat to the 12-million population of the city, a group of communist deputies to the parliament and the Tokyo municipal assembly say in a statement to the authorities of the Maguro District, in which the closely guarded buildings of the first research and technological centre of the National Defense Agency are situated.

Answering questions from opposition, the Defense Agency admitted last March that experiments with radioactive materials "to simulate the consequences of nuclear war" were being conducted in strict secrecy at the centre. But the authorities refused to stop the experiments, which are contrary to the national legislation, demanding that atomic energy and fissionable materials be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. Moreover, the government said that it did not see anything wrong with the supply of plutonium and other raw materials to the armed forces to make nuclear weapons.

The magazine GUNZI MINRON, published here by a group of military experts, says that the Japanese authorities have long been ready to produce nuclear weapons independently and are just waiting for a signal from Washington. As many as 31 plants producing fissionable materials are on stream in the country. Last year Tokyo bought from France 288 tons of enriched plutonium, enough to make 20 medium-sized nuclear bombs. The magazine learned that recently the Japanese Government lifted by a special directive some of the instructions demanding that radioactive materials factories be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The Communist Party officially demanded an end to these steps, which are at odds with the three non-nuclear principles of the country -- not to have, not to produce and not to introduce nuclear weapons. As an emergency measure, the communists called for the immediate removal of plutonium and other radioactive materials from the densely populated areas.

IZVESTIYA NOTES DPRK CRITICISM OF TOKYO SUMMIT

PM131114 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "DPRK Foreign Ministry on Tokyo Summit"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May -- The Tokyo conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist powers was actually a political show based on a Washington scenario aimed at masking its own militarist course aimed at unleashing a new war. This is stressed in a statement by the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry published in Pyongyang.

The joint documents adopted on the results of the summit demonstrated yet again the aggressive nature of imperialism, which intends to continue to pursue a policy of strength vis-a-vis the socialist countries while hiding behind talk of cooperation and subordinating to its own will those states which have embarked on the path of independent development.

Bombastically stating their support for a North-South dialogue, the Tokyo summiteers, primarily the United States, are not taking any practical steps to promote an easing of tension on the Korean peninsula, the statement notes.

Moreover, as a result of the dangerous schemes of Washington, which along with the Seoul regime unleased the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" maneuvers, the inter-Korean dialogue has been wrecked.

In order to maintain peace in this part of the world it is necessary to strive to stop U.S. interference in Korea's affairs and to withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons. The republic's government and the entire Korean people will resolutely oppose any attempts to perpetuate the division of the country and will struggle for its peaceful and democratic unification, the document says.

USSR-DPRK DEMARCATION TREATY RATIFIED

PM141500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Documents"]

[Text] On 7 May in Moscow, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the USSR-DPRK treaty on the demarcation of the economic zone and continental shelf, which was signed in Pyongyang on 22 January 1986.

BRIEFS

USSR-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP PLAN -- Tokyo May 14 TASS -- The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries and the "USSR-Japan" Friendship Society have signed a plan for cooperation with Japan's Centre of International Friendly Exchanges in Tokyo. The plan provides for celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the 1917 October Socialist Revolution and the 30th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet-Japanese diplomatic relations. It also envisages joint undertakings for peace, series of lectures on the Soviet proposals for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and on ensuring security in the Asian-Pacific region. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 14 May 86 LD]

TASS POLITICAL OBSERVER INTERVIEWS DRA LEADER

PM141322 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian First Edition 14 May 86 p 4

[Report on interview with Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, by unnamed TASS Political Observer; "Road of Struggle and Creation"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 May -- Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, has said in reply to a TASS Political Observer's questions that the supreme goal of his country's foreign policy is to provide the Afghan people with the opportunity to build a new life in conditions of peace and freedom. One of the most important aims of that course is to make active efforts to achieve the earliest settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, to ensure the real cessation of the armed interference in our sovereign country's internal affairs and reliably guarantee its nonresumption.

I believe it is particularly important to repeat this now, he stressed, when the talks that we are conducting with Pakistan in Geneva through the intermediary of the UN secretary general's personal representative are entering a particularly crucial stage. We are convinced that a just settlement is possible. What is necessary to make that possibility a reality? Just one thing: political will and a responsible and realistic approach from those Western cricles whose zeal created the "Afghan problem." Speaking about the PDPA Central Committee's main tasks in the domestic policy sphere, Comrade Najib noted that Afghan society is confidently building a life based on the principles of social justice, democracy, and progress. The party, he continued, is actively pursuing a course of accelerating the fundamental transformation in all spheres. National income has already surpassed the prerevolutionary level. As a result of the land and water reform, around 320,000 landless or small landowning peasant families have received over 340,000 hectares of land free of charge. National industry is increasing.

During Afghanistan's first 5-year plan, which began in March this year, over 130 new national economic projects will be built with the USSR's economic and technical assistance; the basic guidelines for the country's development for 1986-1991 have also been formulated. It goes without saying, Comrade Najib said, that our successes would have been considerably greater but for the continuing aggression against the DRA. The state has been forced to allocate half of its budget expenditure to defense, and the material damage caused to the country's national economy by the dushman gangs amounts to 45 billion afghanis -- a vast sum.

The essence of our domestic policy today is to comprehensively broaden the social base of the revolution and to actively involve the broadest possible strata of the population in carrying out tasks on a statewide and nationwide scale. Much has already been done in this area. Of course, the process of broadening the social base of the new power is no easy or simple one. However, it is already obvious today that the correct guidelines have been chosen and the PDPA's line is meeting with approval from the broadest strata of the population.

One of the PDPA Central Committee's most important tasks is the further strengthening of the country's Armed Forces. Our Army may be young but it already has both combat experience and glorious traditions. Operational units of the state security service, people's militia detachments, and tribal territory forces have been taking active part in the struggle against the counterrevolution. The military skill of our officers and men is forged and their moral spirit tempered in the battles against the dushman gangs -- in 1985 alone around 200 gangs raised abroad, numbering more than 30,000 mercenaries, were routed in the country. We are setting the Army a goal -- to ensure a fundamental breakthrough in the struggle against counterrevolution. And that goal will be achieved! Eight years ago, when the party raised the banner of the April Revolution, it had 18,000 members, whereas now its ranks number 155,000 members and candidate members.

Almost 65 percent of party members are under arms and we can proudly say that the PDPA is a fighting party. The time for actions has come -- concrete, resolute, and productive actions! It is necessary to work to ensure that the country's entire population itself, thoroughly aware of the prospects opened before it by the revolution, firmly stands guard over the revolution's gains.

We are deeply grateful to the heroic and magnanimous Soviet people, the CPSU and its leadership, for the tremendous, selfless, and truly internationalist assistance and support which they have been giving our country in building the new life and defending the gains of the April Revolution, Comrade Najib said in conclusion.

[For the Kabul BAKHTAR version of the Najibullah interview with the TASS Political Observer, see the Afghanistan section of the 14 May South Asia DAILY REPORT.]

NAJIBULLAH ADDRESSES KABUL CITY COMMITTEE

LD142221 Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Kabul May 14 TASS -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najibullah addressed here a plenary meeting of the Kabul City Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

"It can be said with confidence now that the revolutionary process in the country is developing in the right direction," he declared. "The struggle for the widening and consolidation of the social base of people's power, an end to bloodshed, the establishment of peace and tranquility on Afghanistan's ancient land, the readiness for fruitful cooperation with all patriots and democrats of Afghanistan -- such are the main tasks and programme provisions that must be implemented," Najibullah said. He confirmed again that Afghanistan declares for a peaceful political settlement of the situation around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan highly assessed relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and the entire Soviet people for vast and disinterested assistance.

"The complexity of the problems we face necessitates the strengthening of the principle of collective guidance of supreme bodies," Najibullah went on. "The spheres of work should be divided in such a way that the Revolutionary Council headed by Babrak Karmal should effect the guidance of the activity of the new bodies of state power and management, their consolidation through drawing the best representatives of the national patriotic forces, while the Council of Ministers headed by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand should be upgrading the functioning of ministries and departments to implement the party's economic policy. As to the party and party work, close attention must be paid to the strengthening and widening of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan."

"Our party is the ruling party. It must ensure united action and the fundamental principles of the operation of all links of the socio-political system."

"The new political system of the Afghan society provides every opportunity for rallying people," Najibullah said. "This applies above all to the National Patriotic Front which was created precisely for the purpose. Correct implementation of the national policy should not be lost sight of in the struggle for unity."

Important role in this is played by education, newspapers and broadcasting in native languages, the development of economy and culture, taking into account the customs in distributing land and water, support by the state for traditional tribal self-government, protection of the honour, dignity and property of every family in the areas inhabited by tribes. We shall be cutting short any attempts to sow discord among various tribes, to disrupt the links between tribes on both (?sides of) the border," Najibullah said.

DRA DEFENSE MINISTRY EXAMINES STATE OF ARMY

PM141122 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 May -- A meeting of the DRA Defense Ministry party aktiv has been held here to discuss the results of the Armed Forces' combat operations to liquidate counterrevolutionary gangs and tasks in further improving the combat and political training of personnel.

Participating in the meeting were Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Lieutenant General N. Muhammad, DRA defense minister; Lieutenant General M. Saddiqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate; and Lieutenant General Sh. Tanay, chief of the DRA Armed Forces General Staff.

In order to defeat counterrevolution once and for all and ensure reliable protection for the Afghan people's creative labor, Najib emphasized in his speech, it is necessary to strengthen the DRA Armed Forces' combat might in every possible way and enhance the effiency of work on educating personnel in the spirit of selfless devotion to the cause of April Revolution.

DUSHMAN CHANGE OF SIDES SHOWS DRA SUCCESS

PM141134 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "To the People's Side"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 May -- More and more Afghans drawn into counterrevolutionary activity by deception are siding with the people's power. According to a BAKHTAR agency report, more than 1, 800 former members of two counterrevolutionary groupings have laid down their arms in Faryab Province. In addition to ordinary members of the gangs, former leader -- Kamalluddin Kahdzhi, Abdurrashid, and Mullah Azim -- have refused to fight against their own people too. They have also expressed a wish to atone for their guilt before the motherland by defending its freedom against encroachments by the hirelings of international imperialism and reaction. A large gang has also given itself up to the authorities in Kabul Province.

The dushmans' switch from counterrevolutionary gangs to the people's side attests to the successes achieved by the people of Afghanistan under the PDPA's leadership in carrying out progressive transformations in all spheres of life.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES IRANIAN ACTIONS AGAINST DRA

PM141128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov "Pertinent Notes": "In Concert"]

[Text] The DRA leadership has repeatedly reminded the Iranian side of the need to observe the principles and norms of peaceful coexistence and a positive approach to the question of good-neighborliness. However, Iran is not stopping its subversive activity against the DRA.

We recall that, as was pointed out in an Afghan Foreign Ministry memorandum in connection with the expansion of Iranian interference in the DRA's affairs, that country's air and ground forces have carried out 63 acts of aggression against the DRA this year alone. The duration of hostile Iranian radio and television broadcasts has increased and the newspapers are publishing anti-Afghan fabrications virtually every day.

On 21 April Iranian television broadcast a program in which two representatives of the Afghan counterrevolution from the "Nasr" and "Hezb-e Harekat-e Eslami Afghanistan" groups took part. They made crude attacks on the DRA Government and also tried to distort the traditionally good-neighborly relations between the DRA and the USSR.

On 3 May the above dushman organizations as well as "(Pozdarane Dzhikhade Esmailiye) Afghanistan," "(Mikhzate) Eslami Afghanistan" and others (nine in all) held an anti-Soviet orgy in a Tehran hotel. The bandits did not restrict themselves to the slanderous attacks on the USSR and the Afghan people's power that are usual for such meetings but also made threats against the Soviet Union. They were effusively grateful for the material and military aid given by the Iranian leaders to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in order to carry out hostile actions against the DRA.

It is well known that gangs which are sent into Afghanistan to commit murder and subversion are trained with the blessing of Iran's supreme spiritual authorities in Tehran, Qom, Yazd, Mashhad, Esfahan, and other parts of the country.

In an interview with the London-published magazine (ARABIA) Iranian Prime Minister Musavi stated that the Iranian leadership "believes it its duty to Islam to support the Afghan people in achieving their goal." But the Afghan people as understood by the Iranian leadership are not the millions of working people engaged in creative labor on their own land nor the defenders of the gains of the April Revolution, but the counterrevolutionary gangs of cutthroats which are burning crops, destroying schools, hospitals, and mosques, and killing children, old men, and women.

Musavi also proclaimed the goal of the Iranian authorities with regard to Afghanistan as being to create a government there which "accords with the interests of the country's Muslim population." Read "the interests of Tehran," which would like to see Afghanistan subordinate to its influence.

Resorting to subversive activity against the DRA, Iran's leaders are actually acting in concert with the transatlantic patrons of the dushmans and thereby giving invaluable service to the imperialist circles which would like to put an end to people's power in Afghanistan.

The Iranian authorities' anti-Afghan activity runs counter to the policy of states defending the course of independent development free from imperialist diktat.

MISSILE ATTACK ON JAPANESE, U.S. EMBASSIES IN JAKARTA

LD141100 Moscow TASS in English 1034 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 TASS -- Unidentified extremists today fired home-made missiles at the Japanese and U.S. Embassies in Jakarta, capital of Indonesia. One of the missiles nearly hit a window in the Japanese Embassy and the other fell in the grounds of the U.S. Embassy. Neither caused any damage. Police think that the missiles were fired from the eighth floor of a hotel across from the Japanese Embassy.

GORBACHEV'S STATEMENTS PUBLISHED IN PHILIPPINES

LD131430 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Manila May 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kiselev reports:

A ceremony was held here to mark the publication by a local publishing house of a collection of speeches and statements by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in English under the general title "Time for Peace".

Aquilino Pimentel, minister of local government, said that the statements by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which were included into the collection, deal with the most urgent problem related to the destiny of all people -- the problem of curbing the deadly nuclear arms race.

In the present-day complicated international situation, the conclusion made by the Soviet leader to the effect that concerted efforts were needed to ensure auspicious international conditions for a peaceful and sovereign development of all nations -- big and small -- in the interests of mankind's progress is of tremendous importance, Pimentel said.

He said that Gorbachev's pronouncements on questions pertaining to the situation in the Asian-Pacific region where, the Soviet leader says, any disputable problems can be resolved by political means at the negotiating table, without the use of force will evoke special interest of the Philippine public.

ANNIVERSARY OF CAMBODIAN RELATIONS MARKED

BK140315 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow and Phnom Penh are today celebrating the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Cambodia and the 20th anniversary of the USSR-Cambodia Friendship Association.

Cooperation between the two countries in various fields has developed greatly during the past few years. Along with Vietnam and other countries from the socialist community, the Soviet Union has always provided cooperation and assistance to Cambodia to build and restore the industrial and agricultural bases, transports and telecommunications, and public health. This has helped the Cambodian people to revive the country and heal the wounds left from the Pol Pot regime -- a regime which massacred more than 3 million Cambodians and which pushed the country to the brink of extinction.

CAMBODIAN AGENCY REPORTS ON SE ASIA TENSION

PM141541 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 May 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Who Is Fueling Tension"]

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia is causing the world justified concern. The external forces which have provoked an undeclared war against the PRK [People's Republic of Kampuchea] are using every means possible to hinder the settlement of the situation around the republic and are fueling tension in the relations of a number of the region's countries with Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. This is stated in a commentary by the Cambodian news agency, SPK.

The emergence of a "hotspot" in Indochina and the increased danger of an armed conflict here are consequences of the neoglobalist policy of U.S. imperialism, which nurtures plans for the achivement of world domination and seeks to subordinate to itself the independent developing countries, the agency remarks. The Asian Continent, where Washington is resorting to sordid methods to undermine the peoples' revolutionary and national liberation movement, is the center of the aggressive U.S. strategy.

The USSR's consistent, peace-loving course provides an example of a different approach to the region's problems. Of enormous significance for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia are the USSR's initiatives formulated in the Soviet Government's statement concerning Asia and the Pacific basin. This document envisages an extensive package of measures aimed at reinforcing the climate of trust and broadening cooperation among states, the commentary says.

The peoples of Cambodia and the other republics of Indochina are profoundly convinced that the Soviet proposals meet their fundamental interests. Development in conditions of peace is the sincere wish of the three fraternal peoples. This is why they are consistently struggling for a political solution to Southeast Asia's conflict issues and for the prevention of the bloody Pol Pot clique's return to power in Cambodia, SPK emphasizes.

PRAVDA CITES SRV'S LE DUAN ON FRIENDSHIP

PM131317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Strengthening Friendship and Fraternity"]

[Text] Hanoi, 10 May -- Consolidating fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) and between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam is the cornerstone of the foreign policy pursued by the CPV and the Vietnamese state, Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, said here.

The USSR's tireless efforts to strengthen peace and international security and prevent a nuclear catastrophe, he said, clearly attest to the Soviet state's great sense of responsibility for the fate of the present and future generations.

The Vietnamese leader expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and to the government and people of the Soviet Union for their great assistance and support of Vietnam in its struggle for freedom and independence and in resolving its large-scale tasks of building socialism. Le Duan wished the fraternal Soviet people new achievements and success in their fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

LOGINOV RECEIVES SFRY COUNTERPART FOR TALKS

PM141453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under rubric "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 6-7 May, Soviet-Yugoslav consultations were held in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which G. Cerovic, SFRY assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and U.P. Loginov, USSR deputy foreign minister, took part.

GDR'S HONECKER ON 'CHANCE' FOR PROGRESS IN ARMS TALKS

PM131235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Chance Not To Be Missed"]

[Text] Berlin, 10 May -- We must now use the chance to achieve arms limitation and disarmament contained in the proposals by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The main task today is to ensure peace on earth and in space. This was stressed at a meeting between E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; J. Rau, minister-president of the North Rhine-Westphalia Government and deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD); and O. Lafontaine, minister-president of the Saar Government and chairman of the SPD land organization.

E. Honecker said that the GDR will continue to strive to activate the efforts of all forces of peace to limit the arms race and achieve disarmament.

The sides pointed out that in the present aggravated international situation both German states must work actively, in word and deed, for peace and detente.

PRAVDA CARRIES HONECKER ARTICLE ON GDR PROSPECTS

PM141150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 86 First Edition pp 4, 5

[Article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State: "Along the Tested Course, Together With the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Berlin -- No one will ever forget the moment in May 1945 when Soviet Army servicemen, having fought numerous hard battles, stormed the Reichstag in Berlin and raised over it the flag of victory and liberation. That was the moment of triumph for the anti-Hitler coalition and its main force, the Soviet Union, over Hitlerite fascism. Twenty million USSR citizens gave their lives for the sake of victory. This victory saved the peoples from fascist barbarism and brought freedom to the German people. It seemed that the objective for which freedom fighters in many countries, including German antifascists, were fighting was being attained -- prospects were emerging for a world without wars and without weapons.

Profound changes took place on our planet as a result of the victory over Hitlerite fascism in World War II and the postwar development. The world socialist system emerged. The imperialist colonial system disintegrated. The GDR, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, was created. It is tied for ever to the Soviet Union by bonds of friendhip, and this provides a reliable foundation for its constant dynamic progress.

Being a staunch link in the community of socialist states, the GDR makes its active contribution to the strengthening of socialism's international positions and to the defense and preservation of peace.

The 11th SED Congress, held in Berlin recently, in the first half of April, which was attended by a CPSU delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, adopted decisions marking the beginning of a new stage in the building of developed socialist society in the GDR. These decisions offer vivid proof that the theory of scientific socialism is being successfully translated into practice in the heart of Europe, in the motherland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The new tasks of social development in our country are distinguished to a significant extent by the fusion of science and production and the unity of economic and social policy provides an incentive for socialist society's confident advance.

All this can be attributed to the fact that, as M.S. Gorbachev noted, the SED has been invariably guided by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The results achieved in building socialism in the GDR provide convincing evidence of socialism's capabilities when it relies on the creativity of the masses. Optimism, a militant mood, efforts aimed at carrying out lofty tasks, and broadest support by the young people -- these are the typical features of socialism that because the GDR is at the socialist community's Western border, offer an alternative for peoples in Western countries.

The results and prospects that were discussed at the 11th SED Congress create an equally profound impression on those who know that the GDR literally rose from the ruins left behind by World War II. Because of this achievement, we can assert that the 10th SED Congress decisions have been fulfilled, and that the party is ready and able to advance along the tested path toward the frontiers of the year 2000. It was noted at the congress that this advance takes place shoulder to shoulder with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties and socialist community countries.

"The stronger socialism is, the more lasting" peace is," "My work station is my sector in the struggle for peace" -- these are the slogans inspiring very many of our working people. They were at the focus of the congress' attention on questions concerning the unity of economic and social policy. This was yet another expression of the lasting unity between party and people. The numerous initiatives to implement the 11th SED Congress decisions were a response to its course and results. It can be said that the GDR is now living under the sign of broadest approval for the congress results, comprehensive study of the documents it adopted, and lofty activeness and will on the part of the Communists -- workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia, women, young people, and all working people -- to persistently strive for the implementation of all plans.

Indeed, we perceive ensuring the unity of economic and social policy as the main goal of our struggle. This provides an incentive for people's labor activeness and for their readiness to successfully implement the economic strategy for the period through the year 2000 that was adopted by the 11th SED Congress. This strategy is aimed at combining with increasing efficiency the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and at ensuring economic growth which would make it possible to further enhance the material and cultural standards of the people's life.

Despite the various and numerous intrigues by imperialist circles, socialism in the GDR has traversed a long path of development. It is true that socialism is still imperfect, but we have progressed quite well. Evidence of the attributes of real socialism is provided by the fact that our country has built a society in which the infamous exploitation of man by man has been eliminated and scope has been given to the complete manifestation of the people's creative energy.

For us unemployment is a word from another world, a world that is alien to us. Social security and assistance [ustroyennost], full employment, and equal opportunities for all children to gain education are guaranteed in our country. This vividly displays the fundamental contrast with what is happening in the capitalist world; it is the basic difference between the two worlds.

The participants in the 11th SED Congress wholeheartedly welcomed the delegation from Lenin's party and expressed total approval for the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Our congress turned into a manifestation of the unbreakable combat alliance and fraternal unity of both parties, of our states and peoples. As M.S. Gorbachev emphasized, the congress was a major event in the GDR's life, "a new landmark along the path of socialism, which has been consistently followed by our German comrades for 4 decades now." During the meeting between the SED leadership and the CPSU delegation, we drew the joint conclusion that the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated the complete coincidence of views and positions of our parties on the basic issues of building socialism and communism and foreign policy, and also on the durability of our fraternal alliance. Our comprehensive cooperation was highly assessed, and steps for its strengthening were coordinated. It is impossible to solve the complex problems posed by time without enhancing such close interaction by fraternal countries, by a whole order of magnitude.

Everything that was done and achieved, both in the past and in the course of preparations for the forum itself, provided a sound basis for the work of the 11th congress. Significant heights have been scaled in economic and sociopolitical development. On this basis we analyzed the demands of the late eighties and the more distant future, and set and adopted even greater tasks. The quantity and quality of our achievements inspire both the party and the whole people. Life itself has confirmed the correctness of our decision to continue, under changed international conditions, the course of unity in economic and social policy and to ensure the necessary growth of economic might by means of utmost intensification of production.

The national income produced by the GDR in 1981-85 stood at M1,087 trillion. Moreover, the volume of national income produced in the first 6 months of last year was equal to that produced in the whole of 1970. The fact that the qualitative factors of economic growth increasingly appeared in the foreground of this process had a decisive significance. For example, more than 90 percent of national income growth was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity. An indication of the same trend is shown by the reduction of relative consumption of raw and other materials, the fall in prime costs, and the increase of net profit. The output of products increased while production expenditures fell, and this is typical of the economy's intensive development.

As the 11th congress approached, the position occupied during the competition by pledges and results stemming from linking the latest since and technology developments with production became increasingly noticeable. This applies in particular to the key avenues of scientific and technical progress. The total average annual saving of labor costs resulting the utilization of the achievements of science and technology amounted to 500 million hours during the previous 5-year plan period.

The largest contribution to the growth of national income -- about three-fourths -- was made by industry. At the same time, socialist agriculture achieved extremely high results. The average harvest yield of grain crops reached 45.4 quintals per hectare during the last 5-year plan period, and as many 46 quintals were harvested in 1985. The material and cultural standards of the working people's life rose parallel to production. Housing construction is an example -- the core of our sociopolitical program -- within its framework some 2.4 million apartments were either built or renovated during the last 15 years. The construction of schools, nurseries, kindergartens, and medical institutions kept pace as well. Some 7.2 million persons acquired new homes.

Nevertheless, at the party congress noted, this does not at all mean there is not a lot of room for improvement. It was openly said that what had been achieved was not the limit, and that it is necessary to introduce order wherever it may still be lacking. It is necessary to utlilize the latest achievements of science and technology to ensure a greater upsurge in the entire life of society, in the way that is inherent to socialism.

We are increasingly bringing key modern technologies to the foreground of our economic strategy in our desire to ensure steady growth of the national economy. Top priority is given here to microelectronics; computer equipment; the application of systems for automated design, technological preparation for, and management of production; flexible automated production units; as well as bioengineering, laser technology, and others. These technologies are being applied on an increasingly broad scale in our national economy.

Here are a few figures as an example. The number of flexible automated production units was found to be substantially increased when compared to the initial 5-year plan targets. The share of output produced by automated equipment is due to triple by 1990. While we did not have a single industrial robot in 1970, at the end of 1985 we exceeded 56,600. The new 5-year plan period will see the commissioning of 75,000-80,000 more industrial robots. At present we have 11,200 computerized work positions, and their number will increase to 85,000-90,000 by the end of the 5-year plan period. The initial plan targets provided a figure around 30,000, but it proved necessary to substantially accelerate the pace, just as in other spheres. The output of microelectronic components and instruments will reach M30.5 billion in 1986, and will increase to at least M42 billion by 1990.

The powerful dynamics of economic growth and its intensive nature can be summed up with a few figures. For example, the national income produced in 1986-1990 is expected to increase by 24-26 percent to reach M1.3 trillion. The largest contribution will be made by industry under central jurisdiction, whose net output and labor productivity will increase by 49-51 percent. The relative expenditure of raw and other materials of national economic importance should be reduced by 4 percent a year, that of energy source by 3.3 percent a year.

The course and decisions of the 11th congress show that our party perceived in good time the demands of modern productive forces and made the appropirate decisions. The contents of the pledges being given by working people in the socialist competition and in fulfilling the congress decisions confirm that they are profoundly aware of the truth, that this involves the solution of questions which are vitally important for our country.

At the same time, we are fully aware that the pace of scientific and technical progress is being accelerated on an international scale. The objective, therefore, is not only to keep up with this pace but also to secure a headstart so that we ourselves can gain a leading position in important sectors, and this makes extremely high demands on us. We are setting our sights on fast assimilation of all innovations, rejection of old habits, and active and creative quest for all necessary solutions. Leading cadres bear very high responsibility. The achievements and experience of front-ranking collectives set the standards for everyone. We notice that now it is the front-ranking combines that march forward at a particularly fast pace. It is in the interest of general progress to more swiftly overcome the laggardness in other places, and even to prevent it from occuring altogether.

The widespread utilization of the achievements of science and technology imbues our entire economic strategy. This has an effect both on the accelerated growth of labor productivity and on the growing demands for savings in materials and energy. The role of trailblazers here has been assigned to electrical engineering, electronics, and machine building, with the remaining sectors moving simultaneously in the same direction and making an active contribution to the achievement of the set goals.

By 1990, for example, the proportion represented by light oils [svetlyye nefteprodukty] in the refining of petroleum at the GDR's disposal will increase to an average of 75 percent for the national economy.

The economic strategy that has been adopted also applies fully to socialist agriculture. In this sphere we are striving to continue making the best possible use of the great potential of the cooperative ownership of the means of production. We have planned that, by the end of the 5-year plan period, the average harvest yield of grain crops will increase to 47 quintals per hectare. Yields of 60 and even 70 quintals have already been produced in a number of Bezirks. Taking the total output of horticulture, the plans are to obtain 52 quintals of standard grain units per hectare in 1990. This will primarily make it possible to ensure the growth of most feeds for stockraising from home-grown output and to increasingly reduce feed imports. Moreover, stockraising output will continue to rise as a result of increased labor productivity while the animal headcount remains the same. Here it is also necessary to improve the correlation between expenditure and results produced, in line with the conditions for intensive economic management.

At present the GDR's socialist planned economy is coping with the demands of socialist intensification. We are working on its improvement. According to the principle of democratic centralism, fundamental economic processes will remain subject to control by the state. Within this framework, the combines constituting the backbone of the planned economy will be endowed with considerable independence. Future progress will be distinguished by increasingly deep interaction between science and production. This affects the combines themselves, where there will be significant growth of scientific research potential and of the capacities for the production of means for rationalization. At the same time, in the struggle to secure leading positions, these major economic subdivisions are entering into an alliance with GDR Academy of Sciences institutions and with universities and higher education establishments on a contractual basis, utilizing economic criteria and accounting principles.

As outlined in the SED Program, the new stage of development will be distinguished by the close interaction of production, science, education, and the other spheres of social life. The integrated socialist system of education creates the need to get a headstart in knowledge for modern socialist production. Our policy is based on the premise that key technologies and thier application are not the preserve of some kind of elite. On the contrary, what is required is participation, great skills, and reliable high-quality work by all working people. Man still remains the most important factor in mastering the advanced methods of production. We achieve all goals together with man and for man's sake. The stipulation that socialist rationalization must march in step with enriching the content and improving the conditions of labor remains in force.

As apart of raising the material and cultural standards of the people's life, we give tremendous attention to settling the housing question as a social problem. Some 15 years ago we set 1990 as the deadline for this. A further 1 million apartments must be built or modernized during the current 5-year plan period. At the end of the 5-year plan period, every GDR citizen will be supplied with appropriate housing. Futhermore, the SED congress set specific tasks for each Bezirk with regards to improving apartment comforts.

The population's real incomes will increase by 20-23 percent during the 5-year plan period. The significance of this growth for the effectiveness of the socialist principle of payment according to labor is enhanced by the fact that the output of modern consumer goods plays an extremely high role. The prices for basic commodities and for services, as well as apartment rental rates, remain stable and low, as before. A number of important measures have been adopted in support of young families with children. For example, conditions are even more favorable with regard to the "baby year," as people in the GDR describe the paid leave for young mothers. Child allowances have increased considerably.

The tested principle, according to which good labor must yield good returns for the worker and his family, not at some indefinite time in the future but now, will be implemented even more tangibly.

Our close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries is one of socialism's competitive advantages in the sphere of modern productive forces. It is well known that the GDR and the USSR have already defined the basic lines of interaction through the year 2000. The assimilation of advanced technologies, primarily in microelectronics, is coming increasingly to the foreground. The fundamental idea at the new stage in our fraternal cooperation is to jointly secure leading scientific and technical positions and to utilize together the great achievements for the benefit of our peoples. Add to this the major deliveries of petroleum, gas, rolled steel, cotton, and other raw materials from the USSR, which are so necessary for our national economy, and it becomes obvious how important this scientific, technical, and economic cooperation is for the GDR's national economy and social development.

Reciprocal commodity turnover in the current 5-year plan period has been set at a total of M380 billion, a volume which is, to a certain extent, a record in the practice of long-term foreign trade settlements between the two states. It is evidence of the great extent to which our countries' national economies are intertwined. Almost every speaker at the 11th SED Congress spoke about the specific advantages of our interaction and about the pledges made by different collectives concerning them. Moving examples were cited of how, in the process of joint work on the achievement of common goals, the bonds of friendship between major collectives and many citizens of our countries are strengthened and deepened. It is perhaps impossible to even imagine a better ground for the flourishing of our community.

When determining the tasks of our domestic and foreign policy at the 11th SED Congress, we confirmed the main stipulation -- to do everything to ensure peace, end the arms race on Earth, and prevent it from spreading into space. The imperialist course of arms buildup and confrontation has led to the exacerbation of the international situation. Serious alarm is caused by the fact that the U.S. Administration and its closest NATO allies are continuing to follow a line of stepping up the arms race, extending it into space with the help of SDI, and disrupting military-strategic equilibrium.

We highly value the Soviet Union's enterprising and innovative approach to the resolution of questions of international politics. This approach is vividly demonstrated in the program to free the world of all types of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and to create a comprehensive system of international security. Speaking at our congress, M.S. Gorbachev expanded this constructive program by advancing a proposal for a considerable reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. This initiative, which we fully support, generated a positive response throughout the world. It also exerts an influence on those forces in the West that are still not prepared to give up thinking in terms of an arms race and confrontation. It is necessary to end all nuclear tests. This would be a real step toward terminating the development [racrabotka] of all new mass annihilation means of unimaginable destructive power. Observing a unilateral moratorium on such tests since last year, the Soviet Union was the first to take a step which was acclaimed by all who seriously desire to preserve peace. Washington, however, is challenging all of mankind by continuing underground nuclear explosions. The USSR, confirming its readiness to abandon nuclear tests provided the United States finally accepts the moratorium, sowed the seeds of new hope in the hearts of all who have made their choice in favor of common sense and realism for the sake of the preservation of peace.

The destructive U.S. policy regarding practical measures for disarmament is backed by the FRG Government and this, as the SED Central Committee report to the 11th congress noted, complicates the FRG's relations with socialist countries, including the GDR, and damages the interests of security and cooperation in Europe.

The situation in our continent could change considerably for the better if a major state like the FRG were to really take the path of detente and development of good-neighborly relations. Unfortunately, the policy of the current FRG Government leads in the opposite direction. What is important is not how often one speaks about peace, but what one does about it.

The 11th SED Congress condemned with anger and indigation the recent aggressive U.S. action against Libya, which will inevitably have a negative effect on the situation in Europe and throughout the world, and on the East-West dialogue in general. Peace all over the world is becoming less reliable and more fragile through the fault of imperialist circles implementing a strong-arm, adventurous policy. The International public is fully justified in persistently demanding that the U. S. Government display common sense to prevent further exacerbation of the danger. We express solidarity with the Libyan people.

The GDR will remain in the front ranks of those who apply all their energy to deliver mankind from nuclear catastrophe and to ensure a peaceful future for the present and future generations. Implementing a policy of constructive and businesslike dialogue and cooperation, our Republic contributes to the improvement of the international situation, to the return to detente, and to the unity of action by all forces of peace, on which so much depends in our time.

Purposefully expanding and deepening the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries, we are contributing as much as we can to the complete strengthening of socialism's might and the enhancement of its attractiveness in the international arena. We are actively following a policy of anti-imperialist solidarity. We will continue to attach great significance to relations of peaceful coexistence with capitalist states.

When World War II ended in May 1945 we, in the face of the sacrifices, sorrow, and devastation which were its legacy, swore that war must never again originate from German soil. On behalf of our socialist state, I declare with utmost responsibility: War will never originate from its territory, and only peace will ever originate from it. All peoples may rely on the GDR as a reliable supporter in the struggle for a peaceful life. A world without weapons, without wars, and without the use of force -- this is our ideal, which inspired us in everything we are doing for the preservation of peace.

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and our liberation from the fascist yoke, I send fraternal greetings to the Soviet Communists and all friends and comrades in Lenin's land. I wish the great Soviet people further successes in the clause of implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. I wish all of us new victories in the struggle to consolidate socialism and ensure peace!

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES, MESSAGES MARKING VICTORY DAY

Honecker Greets Soviet Forces

PM141408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 May -- A cermonial meeting devoted to the 41st anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the German people's liberation from fascism has been held among the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. A report was delivered by Army General P.G. Lushev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

The meeting was attended by E. Mielke and E. Mueckenberger, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, other GDR politicians and milirary figures, and also V.I. Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

In connection with the portentous date, a greetings message from E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the servicemen of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany was read out. The defeat of the fascist aggressor, it states, signified a victory of worldwide historic significance. It also brought the German people liberation from the Nazi yoke. The community of fraternal socialist states is now the chief factor for preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Sokolov Greets CSSR Counterpart

PM141415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister! On behalf of myself and the Soviet Armed Forces, I cordially congratulate you and all servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army on the national holiday -- the 41st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, sincerely rejoice in the achievements of Czechoslovakia's working people, who are implementing the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions on building a developed socialist society. The strengthening relations of friendship, cooperation, and close interaction between the peoples and Armies of our countries and all the Warsaw Pact states reliably serve the cause of peace and socialism.

I wish the Czechoslovak People's Army personnel further successes in military labor in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of their motherland and the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings,
Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

Voronin Attends Meeting

PM141348 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 May 1986 carries in its Second Edition on page 4 a 400-word TASS report entitled "Portentour Dates," which states that L.S. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, participated in a 7 May meeting in Moscow "devoted to the 41st anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors and the 16th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR." The report also states that one the same day he attended a reception given by M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

SFRY COURT SENTENCES ARTUKOVIC TO DEATH

LD141621 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Belgrade May 14 TASS -- TASS correspondent Konstantin Vorobev reports:

The District Court of Zagreb today sentenced war criminal Andrija Artukovic to capital punishment.

The indictment laid down at the court noted that in the years of the Second World War Artukovic, being a ringleader of a pro-fascist state entity in the territory of Croatia, personally gave orders to put to death innocent civilians on a mass scale, to exterminate partisans and underground fighters who were taken prisoner.

The archive documents, presented at the trial in Zagreb, prove irrefutably that personal signatures on the "Balkan Himmler" are affixed to many orders authorizing the setting up of concentration camps in Yugoslavia. In the "Jasenovac" death camp along Ustachis, Croatian fascists, exterminated 7000,000 people, including women and children, which was confirmed by numerous witnesses who gave their testimony at the trial.

In the days when the Zagreb trial was under way, the "Borba" wrote that U.S. and British intelligence services helped Artukovic, Pavelic and about 500 other Ustachi ringleaders to flee to the West. Klaus Barbie and 70 Nazis' accomplices who committed outrages in territories temporarily occupied by Hitler troops fled to Latin America with their assistance. The weekly :KOMMUNIST"wrote that Artukovic managed to live calmly in a country which projects itself as an "advocate of freedom and democracy" because the U.S. authorities needed him as a rabid anti-communist.

In Yugoslavia they point out that by far not all Nazi criminals were brought to justice and punished to the full extent they deserve, although it is known where they are in hiding and who patronizes them. In the name of the memory of the millions of people who perished during the war against fascism, these criminals, like those who were tried in Nuremberg, should be punished. There is no and will not be any pardon to them.

POLAND'S PEASANTS PARTY CONDEMNS CHURCH USE OF ACTIVISTS

LD142011 Moscow TASS in English GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Warsaw May 14 TASS -- According to a report of the Polish news agency PAP, a meeting of the Presidium of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party was held here. It discussed the current socio-political and economic situation in the country, including in the countryside.

The Presidium of the Chief Committee of the United Peasants' Party condemned the scaled-up use by the Roman Catholic Church of extremist figures from former "Solidarity" in the activities among the peasants -- the activities that had nothing in common with religion.

Such activities promote definite political aims, the transformation of a number of temples into places for holding political meetings and anti-socialist demonstrations, for falsifying history and using for one's own ends the names and ideas of the peasants' movement which the church used to fight in its time.

The mixing of questions of religion and politics is harmful and inadmissible. It damages the interests of the state and does not serve common good. It is essential to observe the constitutional principle of separation of state from the church, it was emphasized at the meeting.

TASS DELEGATION IN FRG MEETS PARTY OFFICIALS

LD132325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1152 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 13 May (TASS) — At the invitation of the Friedrich Ebert Social Democratic Foundation, a delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists is here, headed by Ivan Frolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of KOMMUNIST. The delegation held political talks with a number of prominent FRG politicians: Egon Bahr, member of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] leadership, Peter Glotx, SPD federal secretary, and Volker Ruehe, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union] Bundestag faction. The members of the Soviet delegation called the FRG politicians' attention to new, large-scale Soviet disarmament initiatives and informed them about the work taking place to overcome the consequences of the Chernobyl AES [Atomic Power Station], accident, rebuffing the anti-Soviet conjectures and insinuations circulated in the West, including the FRG, about the accident.

FRG METALWORKING EXHIBITION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD141412 Hamburg DPA in German 1137 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (DPA/VWD) -- Martin Gruener, parliamentary state secretary at the Federal Economics Ministry, emphasized the Federal Government's interest in "intensive cooperation in information and safety" in the area of nuclear energy at the opening of the exhibition, "Metalworking" Technology in the Federal Republic of Germany," in Moscow on Wednesday. Bonn wants as much cooperation as possible with the Soviet Union. This also applies to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, which is being (?discussed) throughout the world thanks to Chernobyl, Gruener said.

The state secretary said at the same time that cooperation between Bonn and Moscow in engineering fits well into the USSR's extensive and ambitious program for modernizing its industry. Gruener stressed, however, that an increase in the volume of foreign trade between the two countries is possible in the future only if the export structure is improved. New forms of cooperation could extend from more direct contacts between the companies up to joint enterprises.

NEW NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN GOOD RELATIONS

LD131545 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Oslo May 13 TASS -- Norway will further devote much attention to maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union. This was stressed by new prime minister of that country Gro Harlem Brundtland. Addressing a policy statement ot the Storting (Parliament) today, she pointed out, among other things, that one of the main trends in the activity of the cabinet will be struggle for international detente, against the nuclear weapons race. Along with that the statement stresses the government's intention to build the policy of Norway's security on the basis of cooperation and solidarity in NATO and strengthening the country's Armed Forces.

Policies Noted

PM131035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA-TASS report: "Norway: Social Democrats in Power"]

[Text] The world's news agencies are reporting that after almost 5 years of rule by the conservative-center coalition government, the Social Democrats have come to power in Norway.

It has been officially announced here that a new one-party cabinet has been formed by the Norwegian Labor Party. It is headed by Labor Party Chairwoman G. Harlem Brundtland. K. Frydenlund has been apointed foreign minister; J. Holst has been appointed defense minister; and G. Berge has been given the finance minister portfolio.

The change of power in Norway came about as a result of the acute economic problems the country has faced. The conservative-center coalition's attempts to make up deficiencies in the budget by cutting appropriations for social needs and by other belt-tightening exercises came to naught. Its attempt to force a package of "rigid austerity" measures through the Storting (parliament) also failed.

On the new cabinet's foreign policy, G. Harlem Brundtland noted that the government opposes U.S. intentions to develop a new generation of chemical weapons, which it wants to deploy in Western Europe. She also supported the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

SHIPS COLLIDE OFF INSTANBUL PORT; 'HEAVY DAMAGE'

TA141835 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Two Soviet ships have collided off Ahirkapi in Istanbul. No one was injured or killed in the incident. According to information received by a Turkish Radio and Television correspondent from authoritative sources, the Soviet freighter (Kaptan Soraka), which was sailing from the Sea of Marmara to the Black Sea, collided with a Soviet Navy ship sailing in the opposite direction. It is reported that both ships sustained heavy damage.

ANTI-SYRIAN CAMPAIGN SHOWS UK NEOGLOBALISM LINKS

LD131056 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 12 May 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] The Syrian Government has decided to expel three British diplomats from the country. The step is reported to have been taken in response to the groundless expulsion of three Syrian diplomats from London by the British authorities. Now a comment by Nikolay Borin:

The Syrian Embassy in London has issued a special statement refuting charges of Syria's involvement in acts of terrorism, including charges of involvement in the attempt to bomb an Israeli plane at Heathrow Airport. The statement says Syrians are becoming the targets of a smear campaign intended to justify Israeli and American military action against them. It is true that London's anti-Syrian action coincided with the concentration of Israeli troops on the borders of Jordan and Syria. These steps evidently show the mechanism of interference that was discussed in Tokyo and, as Margaret Thatcher was the initiator and supporter of resolute measures, Britain, after its involvement in the bombing of Libya is now becoming the main base for the anti-Syrian campaign in Europe.

Following Reagan's and Bush's charges against Syria, London exerted unprecedented pressure on the Syrian Embassy, trying to force staff members (?to) plead guilty of terrorism. Besides, the authorities turned down Syria's offer to participate in the investigation of the case. THE DAILY MAIL has assumed an openly hysterical tone today by calling to close the embassy if the police and special services think it is necessary. Today London has clearly picked up Washington's new aggressive behavior in the solution of complex international questions. This behavior, however, has not won much support in Britain. The recent parliamentary and local byelections reflected a picture painted by public opinion polls during the Libyan crisis.

Many news analysts link the defeat of the Conservatives with the fact that two-thirds of Britons disapproved of the Government's involvment in the American air raid on Libya. But Whitehall has apparently bound itself to a policy which is unpopular in the country but meets with approving resolutions of the U.S. Congress. Today the anti-Syrian campaign proves that the Tory Government is establishing ever closer links between its actions and the new globalism of the United States. This creates the impression that the approval of the United States and Israel is worth its weight in gold for London, while the opinion of (?Britain and its political press) is not more than small change.

UK-U.S. TALKS ON AWACS DEAL REPORTED

LD112001 Moscow TASS in English 1931 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] London May 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent N. Pakhomov:

Talks between a delegation of "experts" from the American military-industrial concern Lockheed and highly placed British defence officials are currently under way behind the closed doors of the British Defense Ministry.

According to the OBSERVER, the talks are concerned with the prospect of concluding a contract under which Britain would receive modern Orion R-3 AWACS aircraft.

The cost of the deal is believed to be between 600 million and 1,000 million dollars.

Lockheed is only one of the giants of the American military-industrial complex bent on selling Britain its products. Boeing, manufacturing AWACS planes, and the Gruman Corp., producing Hawkeye E-2s planes, also fitted out with an early warning system, offered their "services" to the British Government. According to the OBSERVER, fierce competition started between the American companies to win contracts with the British Government.

Lockheed representatives, during their meetings with British officials, did their best to advertise their own products. Losing no time, they signed "memorandums of understanding" with 18 British firms, promising them subcontracts should the British defence ministry sign a deal with Lockheed.

Despite the outcome of the bickering between the American corportations in which each of them is seeking to get the biggest piece of the pie, it is clear that the point at issue is the further expansion of Anglo-American military cooperation, the cooperation that would first of all meet the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

It is indicative that the British Marconi Company, with which the government orginally concluded a contract worth 800 million pounds for the manufacture of AWACS Nimrod planes, has now been moved to the background. The powerful American concerns have come on top in the keen competition.

TASS CITES FRENCH CP LEADER ON COMBATING TERRORISM

LD142020 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Paris May 14 TASS — The large-scale propaganda campaign around the problem of combatting terrorism, which is being shipped up by the Western countries, pursues political aims and is a new stage in the ideological offensive launched by imperialism. A statement to this effect was made by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, in his address to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, which was held here.

This offensive, he pointed out, constitutes a threat to the cause of peace. Under the pretext of combatting terrorism, attempts are being actually made at legalizing subversive aggresssive actions against all organizations and countries opposing imperialism. Yesterday it was Libya, but tomorrow the victims may be Nicaragua, Syria, Iran, Angola or Cuba, Georges Marchais said.

At home, police repressions are being built up and attempts are being made to convince the public of their countries to view and manifestation of class struggle, any action by the working people as a crime.

The campaign launched by the West is aimed at compromising the socialist countries, at undermining the prestige of the national liberation movements.

This doctrine, which provides for a broad interaction of the West in the fight against the progressive forces, a buildup of the arms race and stepped up confrontation against the East, was supported at the meeting of the seven major capitalist countries in Tokyo.

The French Communist Party, Georges Marchais said in conclusion, condemns acts of terrorism as a method of struggle, fully supports the recommendations of the United Nations organization on that issue. The French Communist Party will further wage a resolute struggle for respect of human rights, for strengthening peace and security, against aggression.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-MALTESE COOPERATION PROGRAM -- Valletta, 27 Apr (TASS) -- A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Malta for 1986-1987 was signed here today. It entails the development of bilateral links in various spheres, including culture, science, education and health care, and also the training of Maltese technical and educational cadres in the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1728 GMT 27 Apr 86 LD]

REPORTAGE ON ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL'S VISIT

Gromyko Receives

PM151048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: Meeting Between Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and C. Klibi]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 14 May received in the Kremlin Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and the persons accompanying him.

During the conversation it was noted by the Soviet side that in today's world in order to protect humanity against the threat of thermonuclear self-annihilation, every state must be aware of its responsibility. It is precisely the awareness of this responsibility that is the basis of the entire broad spectrum of the USSR's foreign policy initiatives. Such are the multifaceted peaceful proposals set out in the statements of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and the decisions of the 27th party congress. They propose the complete elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of this century and an end to their testing.

The tense situation in the Middle East and Mediterranean was discussed in detail. The Soviet side confirmed the course aimed at rendering all-out support to Arab peoples in their just struggle against the intrigues of imperialism in the Middle East. Recent decades indicate that friendly relations between the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies with Arab countries are of principled importance. Arabs justly emphasize this thought.

"We are not accustomed to changing friends, and we reject the governing dependency of that international imperialist market where friendship is bought and sold," Andrey Gromyko stressed.

The Soviet side expressed support for the struggle of Arab countries and peoples for their national interests, for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, and independence.

Both sides noted that the unification of Arab peoples on a common political platform would promote the success of their struggle for independence and against the aggressor. If the Arab world jointly condemned the aggressive policy of Israel and those backing it, the picture in the Middle East would be different, Andrey Gromyko said.

The sides angrily condemned the irresponsible action of the United States in waging armed aggression against independent Libya and the mounting of a campaign of blackmail and threats against sovereign Syria by the U.S. Administration and Israel.

A new factor has appeared in the Middle East, Andrey Gromyko pointed out. This is Israel's consent to take part in the U.S. star wars program, SDI. Does this decision not confirm the fact that the Israeli ruling circles are obsessed with the striving to dominate Arab peoples?

The sides expressed the common view about the need for an immediate end to the pointless Iran-Iraq war.

Chedli Klibi warmly thanked the Soviet Union for its invariable assistance to and support for the Arabs who are faced with those who encroach on their independence and who prevent them from independently deciding their destiny.

The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side were USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Chairman Lev Tolkunov, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, Chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Department of International Relations Vasiliy Vysotin, Taking part in the conversation from the Arab side was PLO Charge d'Affaires in the USSR Rami Muhammad (al-Shaer).

Discusses Visit

LD141456 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- My visit to the USSR is taking place at a time difficult for the Middle East. Tension in that region is growing from day to day, and all the time threatens Arab countries, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by general secretary of the League of Arab States, Chedli Klibi.

The cause of profound concern was the recent U.S. aggression against Libya. We are worried by the concentration of Israeli troops on the Israeli-Syrian border. The situation there points to preparations by the Tel Aviv leaders of an aggression against Syria which they consider as the main Arab resistance fighter against Israel's policy of expansion.

Tel Aviv stubbornly rejects the peace initiatives, specifically the Soviet Union's proposals on convocation of a conference on the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. The situation in the Arab world is largely complicated by the Iranian-Iraqi conflict which imperils peace and stability in that explosive region. The international community, said Chedli Klibi, should exert every effort to have that bloody war ended.

Terms Talks 'Useful'

LD141955 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the League of Arab States, who was on a friendly working visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government has described as "useful and constructive" the talks he held in Moscow.

"We have discussed the key issues of the present and told the Soviet leadership about our view on these issues", he stressed at a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen, which was held here today.

Main attention at the Moscow talks was devoted to the Middle East Situation, the Palestinian problem and the Iran-Iraq conflict, Chedli Klibi said.

In that connection he spoke highly of the positive role invariable played by the Soviet Union in ensuring the security and the rights of the peoples of the Middle East region.

In the course of these talks I have once again convinced myself that the Soviet Union invariably holds a principled and clear stand of support for the struggle waged by the Arab peoples.

We have again seen that the Soviet Union is seriously interested in preserving security in that region.

Answering questions of newsmen, the secretary-general of the League of Arab States declared his support for the Soviet proposal on withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet naval fleets from the Mediterranean. "We certainly support this proposal", he said. "Had we succeeded in freeing the Mediterranean from all foreign military interference, it would become a sea of peace".

Speaking on the anti-Syrian propaganda outcry being whipped up now and the threats being issued against Syria, Chedli Klibi said that the main aim of that campaign is to distract attention from the Palestinian issue. Some people, he continued, are trying to mix the problem of terrorism as such, which is opposed by all Arab peoples, including the Arab people of Palestine, with the just struggle waged by the Palestinians for their legitimate rights.

We condemn that campaign, Chedli Klibi stressed. Syria is the main stronghold of the Arab people's staunchness and counteraction.

The secretary-general of the League of Arab states warned against possible aggression against Syria, and said that some countries have a special responsibility to bear in that situation.

Ends Visit

LD141700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1604 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS) -- Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, left the Soviet Union today. He was in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government on a working visit.

TASS REPORTS IDF MASSING FORCES IN LEBANON, GOLAN

LD141310 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 14 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin reports:

Alarming news of the continued massing up of Israeli forces is coming again from the frontier enclave seized by Israel in the south of Lebanon and from the Golan Heights. Tanks, armoured personnel carriers engineering technology and troops were moved into the areas. The invaders have fortified their positions near the Jabal al-Shaykh mountain, where new fortifications are being built. According to the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN, the other day the aggressors reconnoitered along the line of contact between the Israeli and Syrian forces. Passages were opened in the mine fields laid by the aggressors on the Golan Heights. Israeli Chief-of-Staff Moshe Levi, who made a tour of the "northern front," made the threatening statement that a conflict situation with Syria might "arise."

Vasiliyev Comments

LD142222 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 14 May 86

["Preparations for Aggression" -- TASS item identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasiliyev writes:

The Israeli military has sharply stepped up aggressive preparations against neighbouring Syria in the past few days. Undisguised threats coming from high-placed officials of the ruling Tel Aviv Zionist leadership are accompanied by concentration of troops in the occupied Golan Heights and in southern Lebanon. New fortifications are being established on the strategic Jabal al-Shaykh mountain, lanes were made in minefields planted by Israeli aggressors in the Golan Heights.

As it repeatedly happened before, Tel Aviv is carrying out preparations for a new broad-scale aggression in close cooperation with its partner in the anti-Arab strategic alliance -- the United States. Concentration of Israeli troops in the areas of contact with Syrian troops followed gross attacks on Syria and groundless far-fetched charges of its "involvement in terrorism", which were made by the U.S. President.

Noteworthy is the fact that Britain actively joined the anti-Syrian campaign. It expelled three Syrian diplomats with no ground whatever. It is appropriate to recall in this connection that American F-111 planes, which barbarously bombed Libyan towns, took off from NATO bases on British territory.

Just as in Libya's case, imperialist circles with the USA at the head, obviously do not like the independent course carried out by the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic on the inter-Arab and international scene, and the consistent stand of that country coming out against separate capitulatory versions of Middle East settlements under an American-Israeli scenario.

The malicious anti-Syrian campaign unleashed by the USA and Israel convincingly shows once again that the Israeli aggressors and the U.S.A. which gives them all-round support, stake, as before, and fully ignore the vital interests and the legitimate rights of their peoples and seek only to satisfy their own expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions.

CONFERENCE ON IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. RAID CLOSES IN SYRIA

LD141230 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 14 TASS -- TASS correspondents D. Zelenin and A. Subbotin report:

A theoretical and political conference on the dangerous implications of the American act of aggression against Libya and U.S. threats to Syria for the situation in the Middle East, in the Mediterranean and in the whole world has closed in the Syrian capital. That forum, sponsored by the AL-NAHDJ journal published by the socialist research centre of the Arab countries, was attended by delegates from 54 progressive, workers' and communist parties of the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. They strongly condemned the imperial "policy of new globalism," pursued by the ruling circles of the USA, and the adventuristic actions of the White House, which had aggravated the situation in the whole world.

The final documents of the conference speak highly of the principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its peace initiatives directed at removing the threat of nuclear war and at stamping out the existing conflicts and crisis situations through negotiations.

An address to the world community approved by the participants in the Damascus meeting stresses that unless close unity is achieved by the anti-imperialist forces, it is impossible to raise a dependable barrier to the expansionistic intrigues of world reaction, which pose a threat to the future of mankind as a whole. The document appeals to the people of goodwill to step up a campaign of solidarity with the victims of bandit attacks and the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and to struggle for the triumph of the principles of detente and cooperation in international relations and for peace and security for all the peoples of the world.

TASS CITES JANA CRITICISM OF W. EUROPE POLICY

LD141633 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 14 May 86

["A Threat to Security in the Mediterranean" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli May 14 TASS -- The stand of Western European governments on the U.S. aggression against the Libyan people bears witness to the fact that in their relations with Arab countries they are guided not by the interests of their own peoples but by instructions coming from Washington, the Libyan news agency JANA wrote. Western European countries, thus, become accomplices in the adventurist policy of the White House and bear together with it the responsibility for the threat to peace and security in the Mediterranean, JANA emphasised.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH KUWAIT UNDER WAY

LD141034 Kuwait KUNA in English 1158 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 13 (KUNA) -- The Soviet-Kuwait economic talks begin here Tuesday between the Soviet State Committee for the Foreign Economic Relations and Kuwait Economic Committee which set up last February to follow up implementation of the economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The Kuwaiti economic delegation, led by Deputy Board Chairman of Kuwait Petrochemical Industry Corporation Husayn al-Jasim, arrived here last night to follow up implementing the economic protocol signed between the two countries during Kuwait oil and industry minister's visit to Moscow last February.

In addition to the economic delegation, Kuwait Ambassador to Moscow 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'a'j will also attend the Soviet-Kuwaiti economic talks.

The economic protocol includes cooperation on constructing oil installations and other schemes in Kuwait and the Soviet Union in addition to constructing oil installations and other economic and development projects in other countries.

The protocol also includes cooperation in the fields of banking and the exchange of oil and petrochemicals.

SHEVARDNADZE, CUBAN ENVOY DISCUSS TIES

LD141801 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received the ambassador from Republic of Cuba to the USSR, Sota.

In the conversation, which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, an exchange of opinions took place on matters relating to the further development of Soviet-Cuban relations and also on some international problems.

DOCUMENTS ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION SIGNED IN HAVANA

For a report on documents that "extend cooperation between the Soviet Union's agro-industrial complexes and the Cuban Agriculture and Sugar Ministries" that were signed in Havana, see the Cuban section of the 15 May Latin America DAILY REPORT.

TASS TO OPEN NEWS AGENCY IN URUGUAY WITHIN 60 DAYS

PY140215 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 9 May 86 p 4

[Article entitled: "Does TASS...agree?" from the "First Hand Information" column]

[Text] The official USSR news agency TASS will start operating in our country within 60 days.

The news service will dispatch and receive news, directly linking Uruguay with the leading East European cities and also with other capitals in the Western Hemisphere where TASS operates.

The official Soviet news agency will provide "First Hand Information" concerning main international events, from the Communist viewpoint.

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST CRITICIZES NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PY150100 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 12 May 86

[Interview with Ananias Maidana, member of the political commission of the Paraguayan Communist Party by Radio Moscow; questioner unidentified; live or recorded -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What does the Communist Party propose in view of the current situation?

[Maidana] We, as do the people, propose to struggle for a deep-rooted democratic outcome, which can only result from the amenity and organization of the masses with the clear prospect of Stroessner's replacement by a provisional democratic government, in which all the forces that are currently struggling against the dictatorship would take part. We are aware that for this deep-rooted and truly democratic change to take place in our country it is necessary for the struggle of the masses to develop even more and become more organized. Right now the opposition forces are already proposing that Stroessner be replaced by a provisional government that may summon a free and sovereign national constituent assembly.

We agree with this, our party proposes an outcome of that nature and not the outcome sought through a national dialogue which the U.S. Embassy, with the mediation of the Paraguayan church, supports. We believe that this is an antidemocratic outcome and a way of detouring the revolutionary process from the course it is pursuing, thus once again allowing the dictatorial system to continue, without Stroessner, but with a team that they must have already chosen.

U.S., FRG 'INTRIGUE' IN PARAGUAY VIEWED

PY140101 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A tense political situation prevails in Paraguay. The opposition has decided to demonstrate against the dictatorship on 14 and 15 May, when Paraguay commemorates its Independence Day. The opposition will demand that the state of siege be lifted, political prisoners be released, and salaries be increased. At the same time, the United States and the FRG, which have considerable political and economic interests in Paraguay, are actively promoting intrigue behind the backs of the people, who are fighting for freedom and democracy. The United States and the FRG have adopted a two-faced policy. In fact, the U.S. and the FRG Governments comply with the terms of the economic assistance agreements signed with the Stroessner regime. The dictatorship's repressive forces continue to receive the recommendations and the means with which to smash the people's protest. But the United States and the FRG are also preparing for the future through their open contacts with the opposition. For example, the United States has chosen to deal with the leaders of the ruling Colorado Party and of the MOPOCO [Colorado Party Popular Movement], a Colorado Party splinter group. Not long ago, Carlos Romero Arza, of the traditional wing of the Colorado Party, was invited to Washington.

For its part, the FRG has courted the Christian Democratic Party. It has been learned that it was the FRG that convinced Stroessner to let exiled Christian Democratic leader Luis Resck return to Paraguay.

Apparently, the FRG and the United States are persistently looking for someone to replace Stroessner at Government Palace. The replacement must be less detestable than Stroessner and more acceptable in the eyes of the United States and the FRG.

It is thus clear why these two governments want to guarantee that Stroessner will have a place to go in case the situation becomes critical. It is particularly noteworthy that Stroessner's Foreign Minister Saldivar has visited Taiwan and Washington. It is believed that the minister made arrangements to let Stroessner move to Taiwan.

Paraguayan political circles are commenting on persistent rumors that Stroessner may visit the FRG to undergo medical treatment. It has not been ruled out that such a treatment may continue for an indefinite time.

Summing up, there are good reasons to believe that the FRG and the United States want to perform a Haiti-type operation in Paraguay, that is, to remove the worn-out tyrant and replace him with another front man. Obviously, the West wants its monopolies in the Paraguayan economy to remain untouched. It also wants the country to remain politically dependant on multinational companies, that is, it wants to perpetuate the order that Stroessner has imposed over more than 3 decades of dictatorship.

NICARAGUANS URGED TO TAKE PART IN CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE

LD141131 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Managua May 14 TASS -- Carlos Nunez, president of Nicaragua's National Assembly, has urged the working people and the political forces of the country to take part in a nationwide debate on a draft new constitution, which opens on May 18. At open forums each Nicaraguan can express his or her point of view as regards the republic's fundamental law.

The nationwide debate, Nunez told a press conference here, will become an example for Latin America of the Nicaraguans' civic and patriotic approach to deciding their future.

Under the conditions of the unceasing military, political and economic aggression mounted by the United States against Nicaragua, the Sandinist government came up with the initiative for working out a new and the first in the country's history genuinely democratic constitution. It took the National Assembly several months of intense work to elaborate the draft of this document. This work involved, apart from deputies of the Sandinist Front, also representatives of a number of opposition parties. Making public last February and the draft fundamental law has exposed anew the attempts by the Reagan administration to project the Sandinist revolution as "undemocratic".

TASS CLAIMS CONTRAS CONTINUING ATTACKS

LD131454 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Managua 13 May TASS -- Bands of Nicaraguan contras, suffering defeat at the hands of men of the Sandinista People's Army, are venting their anger on civilians. According to the Republic's Ministry of Defense, the CIA mercenaries have forced their way into the Los Santos settlement and killed six villagers, including two women and a ten-year-old child. Six children, aged between two and 12, were wounded.

Somoza's former guards kill defenseless peasants and burn down schools and hospitals to work off multimillion subsides made available to them by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The White House presses now American congressmen to allocate to the CIA mercenaries 100 million dollars in military and humanitarian aid. While the issue is pending, the Pentagon and the CIA bypass Congress to provide contras with weapons and ammunitions through clandestine channels.

Some of the weapons, intended for American soldiers involved in unceasing joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers, are supplied to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Aid is also given by the American monopolies which subsidise contras through private channels hoping to return to Nicaragua to extract huge profits by mercilessly exploiting natural and manpower resources, as it was under Somoza.

The U.S. Administration uses everything in its power to topple the Sandinista government which opted for independent economic and political development. Heads of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries hold a meeting today in Miami, Florida, under the auspices of official Washington. The very fact that such a conference is held in the USA provides proof that Washington is openly opposed to members of the Contadora Group and other Latin American countries, which favour peaceful settlement of the situation in Central America.

NICARAGUAN 'COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY' LEADERS MEET IN MIAMI

LD131029 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] New York, May 13 TASS -- A meeting of the leaders of the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary bands that make piratic inroads into Nicaraguan territory has opened in Miama (Florida) under the aegis of Washington.

The purpose of the meeting is to form a unified anti-Nicaraguan front capable of giving greater scope to the undeclared war against the republic, as the U.S. Administration presses for. In order to secure the realisation of those designs, the White House is now busy putting through the U.S. Congress a programme for the delivery of arms and combat equipment to the contras to the tune of 100 million dollars.

As is clear from U.S. press reports, the so-called "Nicaraguan Democratic Force" (FDN) headed by Adolfo Calero is to become the nucleus of a "united Nicaraguan opposition". Under his authority, according to the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, are "numerous officers of the old Somoza regime" who are notorious for atrocious reprisals against Nicaraguan civilians. Contra detachments consisting of 15,000 men and stationed in the territory of Honduras are Washington's main "hope".

Sitting at the same table with Calero are also the traitors to the Nicaraguan people, Alfonso Robel and Arturo Cruz, who without having armed bands at their disposal, ostensibly represent a "political opposition" to the Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

However, in actual fact, "political opposition" is neither more nor less than a fiction. With such an alignment of forces, local analysts have no doubt that, after the contra meeting in Miami, former Somozistas and the CIA will be bossing a newly-formed anti-Nicaraguan front. Robelo and Cruz who are reckoned not to have stained themselves with connections with the Somoza regime will be assigned the role of a propaganda screen to "ennoble" the ominous alliance.

SOKOLOV ORDER OF DAY ON VICTORY JUBILEE

PM141605 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 86 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 95"]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May -- Comrades soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers! Comrades ensigns and warrant officers! Comrades officers, generals, and admirals! Comrade participants in the Great Patriotic War and Army and Navy veterans! Today our motherland, the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 41st anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The victory festival is being celebrated in the atmosphere of the high political and labor activeness of Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen occasioned by the historic 27th CPSU Congress, which armed the party and the people at a new, crucial stage in the life of the country with a strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development and a program of struggle for peace and social progress.

The Great Patriotic War was a very grave trial for all Soviet people. The fate of the world's first socialist state and the future of world civilization were decided in it. Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces won a victory of worldwide historic significance, inflicted a crushing defeat on the strike force of world imperialist reaction -- Hitlerite fascism -- and then on Japanese militarism, defended the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland, and made the decisive contribution to saving mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement.

The immortal exploits of Soviet servicemen and the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia -- of all who fought for victory at the front and in the rear, not sparing their own lives -- will be preserved forever in the people's memory. The people and armies of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition, fighters of the people's liberation forces, and members of the resistance movement and the antifascist underground made a great contribution to the common cause of victory over the enemy.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War convincingly demonstrated to the whole world the indestructible nature of the Soviet social and state system, the superiority of the socialist economy, the life-asserting force of Marxist-Leninist ideology, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism, the moral and political cohesion of Soviet society, and the friendship and fraternity of the USSR's people. It had a profound impact on the whole further course of world history and contributed to the upsurge of the revolutionary and national liberation movement, the creation of favorable conditions for people's democratic revolutions in a number of countries, and the formation of the world socialist system.

Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet people quickly healed the grave wounds inflicted by the war, essentially built up the country anew, and achieved tremendous successes in the economy, the social sphere, science, and culture. The Soviet Union's achievement of military-strategic parity substantially limited imperialism's potential for unleashing nuclear war.

In close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries our country is firmly and consistently implementing a peace-loving foreign policy, persistently struggling for peace and the people's security and to deliver mankind from the threat of war, advancing new ideas and constructive peace-loving proposals, and proposing the destruction of weapons of mass extermination and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

At the same time, reactionary imperialist circles, above all in the United States, ignoring the lessons of history, are reluctant to reckon with the political realities of the modern world. They continue to conduct nuclear tests, developing [razrabatyvat] new kinds of weapons, intensively deploying strategic offensive forces, and striving for military superiority and to use space for this purpose. Flouting the will of sovereign peoples, with its bandit-like attack on Libya the American military threw down a challenge to the entire world public and demonstrated once again the imperial, brigandlike face of the neoglobalist policy. There is continuing U.S. pressure on Nicaragua, whose people have chosen the path of free and independence development.

All this, as the 27th CPSU Congress emphasized, demands of Army and Navy servicemen and all Soviet people high vigilance and constant concern for strengthening the country's defense and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

Soviet servicemen, true to Lenin's behests and to glorious heroic traditions, are vigilantly standing guard over socialism's historic gains and the peoples' security in close unity with the Warsaw Pact Armies. They are always ready to fufill their patriotic and international duty.

I greet and congratulate Army and Navy personnel, veterans of the USSR Armed Forces, and all participants in the war on the great victory festival.

To mark the 41st anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, I order: Today, 9 May 1986, at 2200 local time, a festive 30-gun artillery salute is to be fired in our motherland's capital -- the heroic city of Moscow -- in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, in the hero fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the fighting for our motherland's freedom and independence! Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces! Long live the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense

KUNAYEV ATTENDS MEETING ON SCHOOL REFORM

PM140831 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Instances of Pedagogical Experience"]

[Text] Alma-ata, 12 May -- The progress in implementing the reform of general education and vocational schools in Kazakhstan was discussed at a meeting of the republic aktiv of national education workers held here today.

The need to extensively implement the principle of combining teaching with productive labor and to improve youth training for independent life was noted. The meeting cited specific instances of front-ranking pedagogical experience. Measures to further improve communist education of the rising generation in accordance with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress were outlined.

D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the aktiv's work.

EDITORIAL HITS PARASITICAL APPROACH TO RESTRUCTURING

PM141326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: Restructuring Brooks No Parasitism]

[Text] Everyone, from worker right up to minister, is talking about restructuring today. This word, which has boldly entered our vocabulary, means that it is necessary to firmly establish everywhere the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress and an atmosphere of business-like approach, initiative, creativeness, adherence to principle, and a self-critical attitude. This means that it is necessary to analyze work profoundly; seek out effective and realistic solutions; consolidate discipline and order; take people's opinions into account; have no fear of bold innovative actions; give up the generation of paperwork; and eliminate inertia, bureaucracy, and parasitical inclinations.

It is impossible to accomplish all this without changing anything. Where to begin, though? The party documents supply the answer: It is necessary to begin with one's own self, to restructure one's own thinking and mentality and the organization, style, and methods of one's own work. This restructuring must occur at the work station, in the labor collective, and in party and state organs -- everywhere. It presupposes in any case that everyone will do his work honestly and with total dedication of energy and knowledge.

It is clear that restructuring promises neither a tranquil life nor the comforts to which people are accustomed. But this is exactly what is liked by creative, enterprising, and conscientious people. Yes, restructuring is underway, people's attitudes toward the work at hand are changing, and its course cannot be reversed. Experience of working in the new fashion has already been accumulated, and the party committees and primarily the Communists must be extremely sensitive regarding this experience. Communists must gather it fragment by fragment, protect and augment it, teach it to others, and themselves learn from it how to act under the new conditions. It is also important to determine who has really embarked on restructuring, possibly committing blunders in the process, and who has, in a parasitical fashion, adapted to the new current of opinion without changing anything in practice.

"There may be some people who think: They held the congress, made their decisions, and now everything will settle down in the old ways." M.S. Gorbachev said at the meeting with working people in the city of Tolyatti. "But, comrades, where do the old ways lead? Nowhere near the goal set by the congress decisions. Greater speed is necessary in restructuring, new methods and new approaches to work must be mastered. If the old ways were followed, it would be difficult to expect successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the party." Many of the letters received by PRAVDA describe the local state of affairs following the congress. Quite often one reads in them: "There has been no sharp turnaround in our organization... The problems that must be resolved have become routine matters." Changes for the better have still not occurred everywhere, the restructuring still cannot be felt everywhere even though there is no shortage of lip service paid to it. There are both leaders and ordinary working people who are not too eager to part with the old ways. Of course, they do not say this aloud. More often than not they loudly advocate restructuring, while essentially taking a stance of "non-interference" in it. Party committees must under no circumstances tolerate such a stance, because tacit consent here means approval for idle talk and parasitical inclination.

Restructuring brooks no parasitism. It demands purposeful actions by everyone. No one is allowed to hide behind other people's backs. "Let others restructure themselves; our own work was not too bad in the past, let us be in no hurry" -- this is what some people say at local level on occasions.

Others quite enjoy deliberating about restructuring on a countrywide scale as a whole and about its importance and the need for it -- again as a whole; they impatiently await its results, but are not even lifting a finger for restructuring at their own work station, at their own post -- they happily carry on working in the old way. Parasitism, no matter what form it may take, is the enemy of innovation. It must be combatted by all possible means -- by the effect of public influence, by principled party opinions, by monitoring, and, I necessary, by administrative measures when it becomes absolutely clear that someone is unwiling to abandon the old ways.

Parasitism is also manifested in the fact that some economic managers have still not given up their habit of shifting responsibility onto other people's shoulders. When talking about the reasons for nonfulfillment of plans or lagging behind, critical analysis is frequently replaced by references to others -- they, it is claimed, are to blame, they thwarted deliveries, we are totally blameless. It is necessary to stop putting the blame onto others and to proceed from the main premise: To conscientiously perform one's duty. This also applies to leaders of sovkhozes and bolkhozes whose fields yield considerably less than their neighbors, where stock unit milk yields are lower than the neighbors, where attempts are made to conceal their own inefficiency behind the rayon or oblast totals. It is, after all, impossible to hide from one's own conscience, from the awareness of one's own parasitical inclinations.

The collectives themselves must primarily strengthen discipline, improve the organization of production and labor at enterprises and shops, and correctly utilize equipment and resources. It is necessary to shoulder responsibility and operate without promoting from above, without reminders. This is precisely how front-ranking collectives work. Many social questions involving the conditions of people's life and their essential daily needs must be resolved more energetically pirmarily at local levels. Everything would seem to be perfectly clear. Nonetheless, at times one hears it said at local level: "Everything here is like before, help us to impose order..." And yet, order must be imposed by none other than the local party and soviet organs together with other organizations and the aktiv. And people, once they sense that things are changing, will respond to all sound initiatives.

Once again we turn to the example of communists in the progress of restructuring. Their strength has always been rooted in initiative and example. They are those who must set examples of work in the new fashion and must clearly perceive the close ties between restructuring and our glorious revolutionary and labor traditions. It is they who must set an example of concern for broad publicity of progress in restructuring and develop criticism and self-criticism. All this entitles them to ask any comrade, without hesitation: "You are talking about restructuring, but what are you personally doing for its success?" Our calendar shows the 1st year of the new 5 year plan period. It will be a serious trial for everyone. A trial of the skill to work in the new fashion, in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress demands.

INEFFICIENCY THROUGH 'DEPARTMENTAL BARRIERS' NOTED

LD112036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 11 May 86

[Report by correspondent Stanislav Chekalin]

[Summary] The television eye of a deep-water telemetric probe, which has been developed and manufactured by the scientists and designers of the Kalingrade Industrial Fishing Scientific-Production association, is able to take a took around at great ocenic depths. The underwater television installation is intended for research into fish reserves. However, requests for the new aparatus have been received from marine geologists, divers, and oil workers operating on the continental shelf.

Georgiy Pavlovich Petrov, deputy chief engineer of the association, has received letters from the All-Union Morneftegaz Research Institute, the Sevmorgeologiya Association, and the Oceanology research institute requesting assistance in obtaining underwater television probes for their own needs and proposing shared participation in their serial production. However, Petrov says that certain departmental barriers exist in the way of the geologists making use of the underwater apparatus. Apparently it is considered easier for the geologists to develop such costly equipment in parallel within their own department than to benefit from the Industrial Fishing Association's achievment and experience.

Let us say forthrightly that the association's attempts to carry out several orders for other departments have been appraised by inspectors from the Ministry of Fisheries, to which the industrial fishing scientific-production association belongs, as work for outsiders. This is not a state-like approach. There is no need to reinvent something if it has already been invented. Such narrow departmental approaches to the use of scientific developments were criticized in the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress.

SOVIET SAILORS RESIST 'BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY' WORLDWIDE

PM141355 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 2 May 1986 carries on page 6 under the headline "Confrontation: Seamen in the Far East Repulse Provocations by Foreign Special Services" a 2,000-word article, datelined Vladivostok, by A. Lugovets, party committee secretary of the Order of Lenin and Order of the October Revolution Far Eastern Shipping Line.

Lugovets begins by writing about an incident during a call by the Soviet passenger liner Turkmeniya at Sebu in the Philippines. He says that a U.S. destroyer anchored next to the Soviet vessel and its commander organized an "open doors day;" the Soviet crew "provided the appropriate response to this propaganda show" by organizing screenings of "documentary movies about the U.S. aggression in Vietnam and U. S. piracy in Lebanon, Grenada, the Persian Gulf, and other parts of the planet." The author continues by scoring the "malevolent and hostile attacks by our ideological enemies," the broadcasts by "15 hostile radio stations" in the Pacific, and the "intrigues" by various religious organizations.

Lugovets writes at length about the measures taken by his party organization to ensure that "our seamen are always and everywhere fully armed and capable of most fittingly countering the bourgeois propaganda." He quotes the mayor of Wellington, New Zealand, in praise of Soviet seamen following a call by the ice breaker Vladivostok and describes other incidents involving the crews of the Feliks Dzerzhinskiy in Sapporo, Japan; and the Baykal in Tsuruga, Japan. The author concludes: "Under present-day conditions, we cannot expect the preachers of capitalism to lay down their arms. No, the tension of the struggle against bourgeois ideology will grow. And we must be always prepared for this and fully armed."

MISHIN REPORTS AT 12TH KOMSOMOL PLENUM

WA151300 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 86 p 2

[Report by V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, at Komsomol Central Committee 12th Plenum: "Young People's Energy for the 5-Year Plan of Acceleration!"]

[Text] I

Little more than a month separates us from the days in Moscow of the 27th CPSU Congress, which was a truly outstanding event of modern times.

The Political Report of the party Central Committee delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; the congress resolution on the report; the new version of the CPSU Program; and the Guidelines of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-90 and Until the Year 2000 are documents of tremendous historical significance. From Leninist standpoints they determine the strategic course of the country's development, a rise in Soviet people's well-being, the further democratization of society, an extension of the people's socialist self-management, and the struggle for peace and social progress. The concept of socioeconomic acceleration formulated by the party permeates the documents and material of the 27th congress.

The Lenin Komsomol and the country's young men and women unanimously approve the course mapped out by the party and are confirming this in actual deeds. For Komsomol members and the Soviet youth, socioeconomic acceleration means primarily an opportunity to display their enthusiasm, creativity, and informal interest in all that is new and progressive. They understand to the fullest extent their participation in the revolutionary accomplishments of our era.

The congress emphasized that the human factor is decisive in the process of acceleration. While paying attention to all sociodemographic groups, the congress particularly highlighted the problems of the youth. Questions of strengthening party leadership in the Komsomol and its enhanced role in communist building were studied at a qualitatively new level.

The new version of the CPSU Program adopted by the congress emphasizes the need for a "considerable INCREASE IN ATTENTION TO THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE YOUTH, primarily the development and fuller satisfaction of the young men and women's socially meaningful interests and requirements in the sphere of labor and social life, education and culture, vocational and professional growth, and the intelligent use of free time." It is planned to implement a broad set of measures to create the necessary conditions for raising the younger generation. "The CPSU rightly considers the All-Union Lenin Komsomol -- a multimillion-strong social-political organization which unites the progressive part of Soviet youth -- its active assistant and dependable reserve," the new version of the party program says.

The CPSU Program observes that the party will continue to enhance the role of the Komsomol in rearing the young who will replace us, improving the work of the Pioneer Organization, and practically accomplishing tasks to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development The particular significance of the organizational-political strengthening of the Komsomol ranks and the development of the independent nature of the youth union was emphasized.

The party's program requirements were specified in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev set the Komsomol a task of grat social and political importance -- actively supporting and developing the youth's endeavors to show what they are capable of in all spheres of social life.

"...This work more than any other," Mikhail Sergeyevich observed, "should have a questioning attitude, be interesting, close to the youth, and firmly connected with the young people's requirements at work and study, in social life, and in the use of free time."

The Lenin Komsomol and its personnel and aktiv are confronted today with the task of comprehending in depth the innovation, revolutionary character, and scale of the aims of the 27th party congress; organizing everywhere the Komsomol members' and youth's profound study of the documents and material of the party forum; and determining the precise place of each Komsomol organization and group and each Komsomol member in realization of the outlined decisions.

The meetings of the young men and women with the congress delegates, who on the initiative of the party and Komsomol organizations are traveling in the republics, krays, and oblasts of the country, are of tremendous educational significance. Implementing the priority measures pertaining to propaganda and explanation of the decisions and documents of the 27th CPSU Congress elaborated by the Komsomol Central Committee, the Komsomol committees are organizing sociopolitical readings and youth lecture series on congress subject matter. The Komsomol press and youth television and radio editorial offices have joined actively in the propaganda work. The Leninist lesson "Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress in Practice!" which initiated purposeful study of the documents and material of the congress in the Komsomol political studies and economic education system, has been conducted successfully in many organizations.

Study of the congress material should be closely connected with the activity of the Komsomol organizations and with what interests and excites the young men and women; it should contribute to the development of their creative energy, labor, and sociopolitical assertiveness, as well as support and disseminate youth enterprise. The young Communists and members of elective Komsomol bodies should set an example of in-depth assimilation of the ideological richness of the party documents. They should not only set an example but also actively carry the party's mobilizing words to the youth masses.

The ideas and principles contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress, the congress resolution, and M.S. Gorbachev's historically important statement of 15 January are of fundamental significance to the Komsomol's international activity. Considering the great interest of the youth of all continents in Soviet foreign policy and the Soviet society's development prospects, it is essential to publicize actively the congress documents and material among foreign peers. Mobilization of the broad forces of the international youth movement for the struggle against nuclear testing and the arms race and for complete disarmament should be a specific contribution to realizing the party congress' decisions for the Komsomol and Soviet youth organizations.

The United States has carried out a new underground nuclear explosion in Nevada. This was the U.S. Administration's response to the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals, which established and twice extended a unilateral moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons. Soviet young men and women are deeply angered by this action, which is extremely dangerous for the fate of peace. We understand that under these conditions a further extension of the Soviet moratorium would mean an increased threat to the security of our country and our allies. At the same time, however, we call on our foreign peers to continue the joint protests against all nuclear weapon tests in order to achieve a decisive change in the struggle for improving the international situation.

II

Acceleration and radical transformations in all spheres of our life are not, as the congress stressed, simply a slogan but a course by which the party will proceed firmly and unswervingly. The economy is the main sphere for converting the energy of the party's designs into specific action. In this connection it is essential that we reinterpret in depth the Komsomol's role and place in the accomplishment of economic tasks and determine the specific points of application of our efforts in various sectors of production and the general strategy of Komsomol participation in the revolutionary transformations of the Soviet economy.

It is important here to reorganize the forms and methods of our work and renounce stereotyped approaches and solutions. At the same time, however, all that is good resulting from practice and creative Komsomol searching and that works for acceleration should acquire new impetus in its development. We need to concentrate on ensuring that Komsomol-youth collectives be created in each sector where the youth work and strive to change the majority to progressive forms of the organization and to stimulate labor.

Today, at the start of the acceleration, it is necessary to support in every possible way the Komsomol-youth collectives. These collectives pioneered the organization of mass competition for economics, thrift, and quality based on personal accounts. However, only 70 percent of Komsomol-youth brigades and only one out of every four young industrial workers currently have such accounts. It is the duty of Komsomol organizations in accordance with the example of the Komsomol committees of such progressive enterprises as the Volga Auto Plant, the "Dneproshina" Production Association, the Minsk Tractor Plant, and others to concentrate the efforts of the young scientists, planners, engineers, and workers on the development and prompt application of new, resource-saving technology and the mechanization and comprehensive automation of production. It should be a matter of honor for young designers, inventors, and innovators to create machinery, instruments, and mechanisms that are not only comparable with the best world models but also are unparalleled and embody fundamentally new technical solutions. Such is the demand of the party, the demand of the times.

The now-traditional Komsomol sponsorship of realization of the Energy Program and capital construction should acquire new scale and purposefulness. It is the duty of the Komsomol and all its detachments to make a fitting contribution to the creation of the material-technical base of acceleration in Siberia and the Far East. The Komsomol Central Committee has recently adopted a number of practical measures pertaining to an improvement of this work. However, the list of unsolved problems in the priority Komsomol construction projects remains extensive. There have been serious shortcomings in the organization of labor, the Komsomol-youth collectives have frequently stood idle, and there has been an acute shortage of housing and everyday sociocultural facilities for many years at the all-union priority Komsomol construction sites of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification: the Kansko-Achinsk and Ekibastuz fuel-energy complexes, the Atommash, the Perm GRES, and the TETs-3 of Khabarovsk Kray. The measures being adopted by the ministry are incomplete and do not solve the problems comprehensively. We regard such an approach as directly compromising the very idea of priority Komsomol construction projects and a manifestation of consumerism, indifference, and callousness toward the youth. We are not asking for pampered conditions for the youth but demand that industrial managers create conditions per contractual commitments -- these are our right and duty. This is a most important task of the Komsomol committees and Komsomol Central Committee staffs at the priority Komsomol construction projects.

The qualitative composition of volunteer detachments also is in need of considerable improvement. It is essential to organize the careful selection, professional instruction, and industrial training and staffing of the brigades and production collectives where they are formed. The first results of the work of the All-Union Shock Detachment Imeni XXVII Syezda KPSS, which was formed in accordance with this principle, are reason to speak of the efficiency of such an approach.

The rebuilding of the Komsomol's work to organize sponsorship of capital construction demands an emphatic eradication of shortcomings. Thus the Kazakh and Tajik Komsomol Central Committees and the Kursk and certain other Komsomol obkoms failed to fulfill the plans of the public appeal throughout the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau has confirmed the plans of the public appeal for all-union priority Komsomol construction projects. However, even now some Komsomol officers are appealing to the Komsomol Central Committee for a reduction in the aims of these plans. We will make a political evaluation of such instances.

The 27th CPSU Congress termed the country's complete provision with food a priority task. Participating in realization of the Food Program, the Komsomol committees have, in conjunction with the authorities concerned, exerted much effort to enlist young men and women in agricultural production and improve their work and social conditions. However, there has been no fundamental improvement or decisive turnabout in the retention of the youth and the creation of stable labor collectives in the countryside.

If we were to stick to the beaten path of "compiling reports," we would have to cite here the Komsomol committees of certain territories of the RSFSR, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldavia, Latvia, and Uzbekistan, which permitted a reduction in the numbers of Komsomol members among mass occupation personnel, and we would have to hand out assignments. However, let us look at the root of the matter. What is the reason, for example, for the so different work results in two neighboring oblasts -- Omsk, where in the past 2 years the numbers of Komsomol members among machine operators increased 25 percent and among stockbreeders 20 percent, and Novosibirsk, where the analogous indicators are plunging?

It is not the formal attitude of the Novosibirsk comrades toward the job training of the rural school students and vocational-technical school trainees? Is it not the absence of supervision by the Komsomol committees of observance of the benefits envisaged for the youth? It is not Komsomol leaders' passiveness in solving the everyday social and other urgent questions of the young rural workers? In increasing exactingness toward the local Komsomol committees for this state of affairs the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat must also be stricter with the leaders of the Komsomol Central Committee Rural Youth Department.

The task of raising the cultural-technical level and professional skill of the personnel is more acute than ever under the conditions of acceleration. It can no longer be accepted as normal today that two-thirds of the young workers are in the lowest skills category, and more than 70 percent are recertified later than scheduled. There has been no improvement for a number of years in Vologda, Yaroslavl, and certain other oblasts. It is fitting to inquire: What are the Komsomol committees of Pskov, Kalinin, and Smolensk oblasts and Dagestan doing toward production intensification if a good one-half of young machine operators have not improved their grade for 5-7 years or more?

The rejuvenation of the countryside is inseparably connected with its social rebuilding. The lagging farms are most in need of accelerated socioeconomic development. We currently have many examples of Komsomol organizations' effective sponsorship of unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moscow, Orenburg, and Ulyanov oblasts, in Stavropol Kray, and in the Ukraine.

The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau believes that sponsorship of economically weak farms is a specific concern of the Komsomol and should be raised to a qualitatively new level in all the union republics.

Now is a crucial time for the rural workers -- the livestock wintering is coming to an end, and spring field work is unfolding. It is important to ensure the effective contribution of the young workers of the agro-industrial complex to the successful performance of the most important agricultural operations and fulfillment of the plans of the 1st year of the 5-year period. A key indicator of the level of production and most important source of economy in resources under the conditions of acceleration is the high quality of the manufactured product. An important instrument of training is enlistement the youth to supervise product and work quality. The fully justified practice of creating Komsomol quality posts and composite youth brigades of excellent quality requires further development. M.S. Gorbachev spoke about the importance of this in his speech at the meeting with the workers of Togliatti.

In recent years the Komsomol committees have paid less attention to such time-tested means of training young craftsmen as competitive reviews of professional skill and competition for the right to work with the stamp of excellence. Indeed, the Komsomol Central Committee and its Worker and Rural Youth Departments are failing to display creativity, initiative, and exactingness here and are inadequately studying actual practice and disseminating progressive experience.

The party has determined that progress in science and technology and profound modernization of the economy based on the latest achievements in this field are the main lever in effecting an abrupt change toward the intensification of production and a fundamental improvement in quality and efficiency.

A uniform social-state youth system for creativity in science and technology must be regarded both as a broad springboard for enlisting youth in the acceleration of progress in science and technology and a most important component of the Comprehensive Program of the Development of the Initiative of the Youth in the USSR, proposals concerning the elaboration of which were raised during the discussion of the pre-congress documents. This system will also contribute to the accomplishment of these and other tasks of considerable importance.

The question of composite youth collectives and a broadening of their legal and financial rights was raised repeatedly at preceding Komsomol Central Committee plenums. These proposals were taken into consideration in the Regulations Governing Temporary Youth Collectives, which have been confirmed by the Komsomol Central Committee in conjunction with the departments concerned. A mechanism affording a real possibility of the combination of the youth's initiative with enterprise economic activity has been developed.

The Komsomol Central Committee recently approved the initiative of young scientists and specialists of a number of scientific and production organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, Donetsk, Minsk, and Tyumen; these youths adopted specific pledges pertaining to participation in the creation and extensive application of modern equipment and fundamentally new technology on a new financial-legal basis. However, the majority of Komsomol committees has proved that they are not ready to organize the work of the composite youth collectives in the new way. There has as yet been no pronounced stimulation of the collectives' creative activity, and they are simply completely lacking in many organizations. It is essential in this connection to enhance appreciably the role and independence of the young scientist and specialist councils.

The CPSU Central Committee has studied and approved the guidelines to improve higher and secondary specialized education in the country. It is the duty of the Komsomol committees to find their place in accomplishing the tasks set by the party, to inculcate in the future specialists a responsible attitude toward study and work, and to endeavor at the VUZ level even to make their contribution to socioeconomic acceleration.

The Komsomol bears particular responsibility for the job training and education of school trainee youth. While sharing fully the dissatisfaction with the progress of school reform, which was heard at the 27th party congress, we must today self-critically acknowledge that in many respects due to our sluggishness, laxity, and inability to complete work that has been started, playing at work still substitutes too often for job training and education in school students.

We have not reached the point where each senior is provided with a job and the necessary equipment and land is assigned each student production brigade. In the RSFSR, for example, there is 1 tractor and 0.3 combines per 100 members of student production brigades! The Komsomol committees of Azerbaijan, Kaliningrad, Odessa, and a whole number of other oblasts are participating unsatisfactorily in the organization of the school students' year-round socially useful work.

Behind all this we have to acknowledge the fault of Komsomol Central Committee departments also. The Central Committee Secretariat, which is not holding the School, Worker and Rural Youth Departments properly accountable for the results of work in this field, is to blame here also. It is necessary by the concerted efforts of the Komsomol and all organizations concerned to improve considerably the school youth's vocational guidance, prevent formalism in this work, and not reduce it to vocational profanation. This work should be aimed at inculcating an interest in the leading worker occupations in the youth. There can hardly be any earnest talk about raising the prestige of engineering work without performing serious vocational guidance work in this direction. The Komsomol organizations of the vocational-technical schools require special attention. Unfortunately, much of that planned by the Komsomol committees for increasing sponsorship of the educational institutions of vocational-technical education has remained on paper.

On the initiative of the Komsomol committees of Tajikistan and Turkmenia a new interrepublic method to train and educate a worthy replenishment of the labor collectives was developed in the last 5-year plan. Over 13,000 indigenous young men and women from these republics were sent on Komsomol passes and taught in secondary vocational-technical schools of the RSFSR, Belorussia, and the Ukraine. Some 2,500 reinforced the ranks of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry of the non-Chernozem Region and areas of Siberia and the Far East.

The tasks of socioeconomic acceleration and the acute skilled worker shortage in a number of regions demand the extensive development of this experience, which has given a good account of itself.

III

A unique characteristic of the 27th party congress was the heightened attention to the development of the social sphere. Komsomol members and the country's young men and women are grateful to the party and state for the constant concern for the good of Soviet people and the paternal attitude toward the problems and needs of the youth. At the same time each young person must be fully aware that neither material nor spiritual benefits fall from the sky and that only by our own labor will we be able to provide more amenities, raise our culture, and organize interesting, entertaining, and meaningful leisure time.

The party congress set a task of tremendous social importance -- by the year 2000 to provide every Soviet family with self-contained well-appointed apartment or house. The problem of accommodation is often the most important for the youth and young families. Thanks to the assistance and support of the party and government, the Komsomol has been able to find an effective way to solve this problem. It is a question of youth residential complexes. Today, when there is a firm material-legal foundation for the construction of youth residential complexes, this movement must become a truly mass and all-Komsomol movement. I believe that the participants in the Komsomol Central Committee plenum will support me if we summarize the task thus: Youth residential complexes must be built wherever there is a need for them and even if only the minimum conditions for this exist: in the cities, settlements, and countryside.

The position of the Komsomol committees of the Central Asian republics, Penza, Sevastopol, and a number of others, which are as yet refraining from this work, seems strange, to say the least, in this connection. It is important to find the correct correlation between personal and public interests in the youth residential complex movement. This has to be mentioned because in some places the youth detachments are confining themselves merely to erecting housing. They build a house, and that is that. But this is only half of the matter. We must build complexes that incorporate children's establishments and cultural and consumer service facilities. After all, this is what the youth primarily needs.

Finding an opportunity for secondary units of detachment militants to work on reinforcing and developing the local construction industry facilities is seen as an important task in the youth residential complex movement.

A splendid initiative was taken by the youth of Togliatti while M.S. Gorbachev was there; they worked on no less than 4 of their free days on the construction of everyday sociocultural facilities. This patriotic initiative merits the broadest support of the Komsomol organizations and active universal dissemination.

At the party congress we pledged that the development of the material base of the sociocultural sphere would be a subject of particular Komsomol attention. Now is the time for practical action. Each republic, kray, oblast, city, and rayon Komsomol organization must create a specific program of Komsomol participation in the development of the sociocultural sphere.

I would like to dwell particularly on questions of the social rebuilding of the countryside. The Komsomol has good experience here which demands further development. More than 270 everyday sociocultural facilities were erected within the youth's participation in the countryside in Kazakhstan, for example, in the last 2 years alone. It is useful to recall the interesting experience of the cultural-army movement, which, despite the Komsomol Central Committee Culture Department's lack of attention, is continuing to develop locally.

The student detachments are called on to make an appreciable contribution to developing the sociocultural sphere. They have good experience in such work. In addition to the contract facilities each student detachment must receive an assignment to construct a simple athletic field and children's playground and to repair a rural school, kindergarten, and club where it is deployed.

The reorganization of the Komsomol's work is impossible without including the sphere of the youth's free time. This will require the active ideologization of leisure time and a corresponding reorganization of children's extracurricular establishments, culture places, clubs, libraries, and sports installations. The need for this is also largely dictated by the fact that the ideological enemy is concentrating in this sphere.

A number of fundamental decisions of the party, government, and the unions which have been adopted recently have created the necessary prerequisites for the more intensive use of cultural and sports facilities. The Komsomol committees must put an end to the practice of reciprocal castigation of the cultural authorities and, rolling up their sleeves, jointly find new organizational principles and financial and material possibilities. This will open the way to the youth's initiative and interesting and contemporary forms of the youth's leisure which are socialist in content.

"Blue Sparks," "Wholeheartedly" evenings, and "Come On, Girls!" competitive reviews have entered club life from the television screen. Central and local television and their youth editorial offices should, we believe, be to a greater extent the organizers of effective collective forms youth's recreation which develop curiosity, aptitude, and artistic talents. This is the Komsomol's social order to the young television producers and journalists.

The Komsomol press has a great role in this work. Komsomol journalists must have a particularly assertive standpoint today. They cannot merely record facts and mention good and bad areas. It is necessary to raise our children actively and with concern to great things.

Stimulation of the human factor is inconceivable without a resolute, uncompromising struggle against the antipodes of communist morality and dependent sentiments, which still exist in a certain section of the youth, and such a shameful phenemonon in the youth environment as drunkenness. The nationwide struggle for sobriety, which has unfolded at the will of the party, is already producing positive results. But do not the Komsomol committees too often take credit for work with which they are not directly connected and which exists only on paper and not in real life? It needs to be said today with all certainty: There are as yet no tangible results in combating drunkenness among the youth. An analysis of the available facts points to the extreme lack of responsibility of individual Komsomol committees for the state of educational work with adolescents and the youth, the organization of their free time, and the prevention of drunkenness. This is precisely the area in which, as on a touchstone, our ability to tackle specific, complex, and socially significant tasks is tested.

The sacred duty of the Lenin Komsomol is to be concerned with strengthening the country's defense capability and preparing physically, ideologically, and morally conditioned young people for service in the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy. We still have many gaps in this work. It is essential to more actively use the wealth of our veterans' educational potential and the experience, military-technical knowledge, and moral-political maturity of young fighters in the reserve. It is necessary to enlist them more extensively in participating in operational Komsomol detachments, organizing the "Zarnitsa" and "Orlenok" paramilitary games, and working in the schools, vocational-technical schools, tekhnikums, military-technical groups, and sports sections at their places of residence.

The party and the state are creating all the conditions for the harmonious development of the personality. It is the duty of the Komsomol organizations to make active use of existing possibilities to strengthen the physical and moral health of our youth and ensure that the young generation lives a full and meaningful life.

IV

The tasks confronting the Komsomol are complex and manifold, but practicable and feasible. We will only be able to tackle them if we do not substitute talk for organizational work. We need to acknowledge critically that after almost 2 years of work to realize the party's demand concerning a fundamental rebuilding of our activity, both the Komsomol Central Committee and local committees have not

succeeded in completely overcoming the most malicious enemies of our life's work: formalism, pompous speech, and excessive organization and show. We have not removed the discrepancy between word and deed, which is, as before, typical of the Komsomol committees. Many of us -- from primary organization activists through Komsomol Central Committee secretaries -- sometimes evaluate the results of our work uncritically. This is preventing us from looking in the new way at the processes occurring in the youth environment and adopting vigorous measures to overcome existing shortcomings.

The situation is currently more conducive than ever to a fundamental improvement in the activity of the Lenin Komsomol, and we do not have the right not to take advantage of this. We must not wallow in appeals and slogans to "Work in the new way!" but really reorganize work in a plan-based and consistent fashion. The activity of the Komsomol committees must be distinguished to an increasingly great extent by specificity, practical efficiency, and fruitfulness; we must rebuild, not add on. Reiterating general slogans and disregarding practical work and the party rule of not trying to do too much all at once, taking the main issues, and completing started projects are typical indications of an ailment in the Komsomol which is proving tenacious. Its symptoms are being manifested particularly strongly in the activity of the Krasnoyarsk and Maritime Kraykoms and the Taldy-Kurgan, Kherson, and a number of other obkoms of the Komsomol, fettering the initiative and creativity of the youth and preventing the solution of urgent problems. The Komsomol Central Committee will firmly implement the line of the 27th party congress, demand the same kind of work from all Komsomol committees, and emphatically rid itself of those for whom talk about rebuilding has become a convenient shield concealing an inability and, at times, a reluctance to work in the new way.

We should not allude to objective reasons for failure but seek the optimum paths for overcoming problems that arise and existing shortcomings. Within the imagined global nature of problems being tackled and the notorious bustle, the Komsomol committees frequently lose sight of the main component -- the primary Komsomol organization.

The success of rebuilding will depend to a considerable extent on the concerned and responsible attitude and on the knowledge, skill, and personal attributes of each Komsomol officer and activist. The congress demanded that the Leninist principles of selecting and evaluating personnel based on political, professional, and moral qualities be unswervingly observed everywhere, from top to bottom, and that public opinion be taken into consideration more fully. Practical efficiency, competence, high political culture, modesty and a constant need to communicate with the youth -- this is what must distinguish Komsomol officers and activists. We Komsomol Central Committee members must ourselves set an example here.

"The need for the development of criticism and self-criticism," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report says, "is perceived now more acutely than before...." When criticism and self-criticism are not practiced, the principles of Komsomol life are deformed; this leads to the most serious consequences. We do not have and must not have organizations that are beyond supervision and closed to criticism. We do not have and must not have leaders protected against responsibility. A special role here should be assigned to the Komsomol meetings and Komsomol committee plenums and the responsibility to create an atmosphere of candor and concern.

The Komsomol committees are responding inadequately to the critical observations and proposals expressed by the youth. Frequently a Komsomol committees is addressed several times on the same issue, but there are no results. No just critical observation and practical proposal must remain unattended. The Komsomol Central Committee has elaborated a system making it possible to organize the registration and realization of critical observations and proposals addressed to it. I believe that such a

mechanism should operate in each Komsomol committee. It is particularly important for this to be the case during the preparations for the 20th Komsomol Congress.

A questioning attitude, about the need for which the 27th CPSU Congress spoke, should be characteristic of the Pioneer Organization also. As in the Komsomol, a fundamental rebuilding of its work is required today, and not only of its forms and methods, but of the content also. Ostentation, idle talk, and the adult slips of formalism have appeared in the children's communist organization in recent years. Thousands of teachers are compulsorily replacing the young Pioneer leaders and substituting their own authority for the Pioneers' rights. The independent character of Pioneer work must not be lost. The practice of specific socially significant action needs to be extended broadly to the Pioneer detachments also. It is important to do away with the exclusiveness that exists in many schools in the work of the Komsomol and Pioneers, develop the movement of detachments of various age groups at their place of residence, and prepare the Pioneers better for joining the Komsomol.

The invincible strength of the Soviet system lies in the unity and continuity of all generations of Soviet people and the fidelity of our youth to the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people.

Alongside the Communists, on the right flank of the struggle for socioeconomic acceleration are the Komsomol members and the youth. They regard as their vital concern active participation in realizing the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. These decisions represent a continuation of the great Leninist cause, the vital throb of Leninist thought, and Leninist purposefulness and profundity.

The Soviet people and all progressive mankind will soon be commemorating Ilich's 116th birthday. They will commemorate it with glorious labor deeds and new intensity in the struggle for ths establishment of the great communist ideals on earth. There is no doubt that the Komsomol members and young men and women of the country will be active participants in the upcoming all-union Lenin communist subbotnik. This day will be one of high labor productivity for the young workers of city and countryside and will set the shock work rhythm for the entire 12th 5-Year Plan.

Permit me on behalf of the participants in the plan to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Lenin Komsomol and Soviet youth, comparable in all things with the Communists, will fight selflessly, as the party demands, for each line of the decisions of the 27th party congress!

CSA REPORTS ON SPRING SOWING PROGRESS

LD141439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] In the fields of Russia: Aleksandr Ruvinskiy will tell you about spring work on the collective and state farms:

Half of the whole spring area was sown by the start of this week on the farms of the Russian federation. This is reported in a bulletin from the Republic's Central Statistical Administration [CSA] we received today. It has to be noted that lately the work rate has slowed down somewhat. The cold weather and noticeable night frosts are having an effect both in the European section of the republic and beyond the Urals. By the end of the first 10 days of May, however, a considerable volume of work has been carried out nonetheless, so that over all it can be said that the sowing is proceeding in optimum time.

Spring wheat has now been sown on over one-third of its allocated area. Its main sowing period lies ahead on the expanses of the fields of the Urals and Siberia where the most valuable varieties for break baking are grown. What is more, the scale of use of intensive technologies is being expanded considerably this year. That is technologies that guarantee stable harvest yields with high grain quality. Unfortunately the experience of sowing in the European section of the republic has shown that often, farms still allow noticeable digressions from scientifically founded technologies. These are caused by various reasons, such as the lack of the necessary technological discipline and the shortage of special equipment and plant protection means. As the experience of past years has shown this has a noticeable effect on harvest yields.

At present, groat crops are being sown in the republic. While rice has already been sown on a considerable area, millet and buckwheat for which well-warmed soil is needed, have only been sown on a small part of the area allocated to them. Corn has been sown on approximately one-third of the area earmarked for the purpose. Unfortunately, the cold weather of late has damaged the sown areas on individual farms of the Central Chernozem Zone and the North Caucasus. Measures are now in hand to resow them. Sowing of sugar beet is coming to an end, but has not yet been completed and potato planting is proceeding more quickly than in past years. It has to be said that even in the Moscow area ranking farms have already completely finished this work and are now carrying out tilling between rows and looking after the crops.

NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD141301 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1025 GMT on 14 May 1986 presents a telephone hook-up program entitled "News of the Agro-Industrial Complex," conducted by Aleksandr Ruvinskiy, who receives telephone calls from correspondents throughout the USSR.

Ruvinskiy begins by summing up present rural activities. In the south sowing has practically ended, and mass sowing of grain will begin in the next few days in the east.

Vladimir Plotnikov reports from the Crimea that rape and other feed crops are being cut. This work has now spread from the foothills to all farms. At the same time sowing of late crops, mainly soya, is ending. The aim is to get 30 quintals per hectare (q/ha), which is equivalent to 120 q/ha of wheat as far as protein is concerned.

Aleksey Guretskiy reports from Brest that farmers in southern Belorussia have completed spring sowing in the intended period, and are now starting to look after the shoots.

Konstantin Nikolayevich Popko, chief agronomist of the Brest agro-industrial complex, says in a recording that it is impossible to protect all the crops from diseases, pests and weeds, because the chemical industry is not producing enough chemical aids.

Sofia Semenovna Pakhomova, candidate of agricultural science, deputy director of the Institute of Potato Farming, comments that the use of intensive technology presupposes the use of protective aids. In the country as a whole potatoe occupy about 3 million, but several problems still exist.

Nikolay Semakov calls from Gorkiy Oblast. He describes the weather there as changeable. The farmers completed sowing of early grain crops in the first week of May, which is the best time for the area. They have moved on to planting sugar beet, flax and corn. Vladimir Ivanovich Shchemarov, head of the department for the production of fruit and vegetable production of the oblast agro-industrial complex, agrees with Ruvinskiy that last year they did not manage to gather and procure as many potatoes as they needed, so this year there is a problem with planting material. To overcome the shortfall, which amounts to about 30,000 metric tons(t), they are buying from the population, from whom they expect to get about 10,000 t. They are topping it off by redistributing between farms and by bringing in seeds from other oblasts. All measures are being taken to make sure that the entire area planned for potatoes in the republic should be used. Pakhomova stresses the importance of thinking now about next year's harvest, so that they plant areas with seed using the strains bred for the oblast.

Shchemarov assures her that every farm has been given the task of keeping at least 25 percent of its total sowing for seed, but they need strains which are more resistant to late blight, which is a very serious problem.

Pakhomova agrees that more work has to be done on the problem of blight. This is a task for breeders, but growers should be covering them with the available chemicals.

Plotnikov complains that there are no varieties good for the hot climate of the southern Ukraine. She tells him to use the volzhanin strain, which is used with success in the Northern Caucasus.

Pakhomova says that work is being done not only in her institute but throughout the world to get potatoes to grow from seed. Unfortunately, results have not yet been achieved which make it possible to recommend this for industrial use, but there are hopes that there will be some progress here in the not too distant future.

Yevgeniy Fedin reports by car phone from the Zavorov experimental farm near Moscow, which manages to dispense with extra help at harvesting time because of the simple but efficient machinery it uses.

Pakhomova says that the record yield for potatoes was a long time ago in Kemerovo Oblast: 1,200 q/ha, but that any variety now has a potential yield of 500-550 q/ha.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING TWO SATELLITES

'Cosmos-1,742'

LD150611 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0530 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS) [date as received] -- The launching of another artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1,742," took place in the Soviet Union on 14 May 1987.

On board the satellite is scientific equipment intended for the continuation of space research. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution: 90.1 minutes;
Maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee): 388 km;
Minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee)" 209km;
Orbital inclination: 73 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for the accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit, and a radiotelemetric system for beaming to earth the data on the work of the instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordinating and computer center is processing the incoming information.

'Cosmos-1,743'

LD151224 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched today an artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1743", to continue outer space research. The satellite was put into orbit with the following parameters:

-- initial period of revolution 97.8 minutes,
-- maximum distance from earth surface (in apogee) 678 kilometers,
-- minimum distance from earth surface (in perigee) 657 kilometers,
-- inclination of the orbit 82.6 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS USE OF NUCLEAR POWER

LD112211 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 11 May 86

[Interview with station "science expert" Boris Belitskiy by Yuriy Reshetnikov, host of the special program "The Soviet Union to the 3d Millenium," including recording of A. Petrosyants, chairman of the State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, from a "recent" Moscow news conference; Petrosyants in Russian fading into superimposed English translation; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reshetnikov] First the item dealing with the Energy Program envisaged by this country in the wake of the recent congress of the Communist Party, the country's governing body. In the past 5 years, it was noted at the congress, half of the total increase in the country's energy production had been acheived through nuclear and hydraulic power engineering.

Now, why this emphasis on nuclear power production? How efficient is this method of power generation? I will discuss these and other related issues with my colleague Boris Belitskiy, who is our science expert. First of all Boris, what are the reasons for the rapid increase in nuclear power production? It seems at the present time something like 70 percent of all nuclear power in the Soviet Union is produced by thermal plants. Why is it felt necessary to change the balance in favor of nuclear power?

[Belitskiy] Well, it's true most of our electricity today is generated by thermal stations. Generally speaking, such stations have now been (?in) existence in the world for over 130 years and will continue to play a big role in the foreseeable future. But, at the same time, it's clear that there are definite limits to their role, two basic limits. First of all, there's an increasingly serious problem in supplying thermal plants with fuel. Most of them, as we know, consume coal, natural gas, or oil. While we do possess abundant quantities of such fuel, their supplies are by no means unlimited. Secondly, the major commercial deposits of fossil fuels are located in the eastern parts of the country, while almost three quarters of all the electric poser generated in the Soviet Union is consumed in the western parts of the country and in the Urals. This produces towering costs of transportation, and even with the massive development programs launched in the eastern parts of the country in recent years, all their energy needs can still be met by the hydraulic power abundant in the Soviet Union east of the Ural Mountains. Hence, the need for new energy sources in the western part of the country.

[Reshetnikov] I was under the impression that our planet had enough coal to last us for generations to come. Isn't that true?

[Belitskiy] Yes, that's certainly true. There is enough coal in the world to last for many hundreds of years at the rates at which it's now being burned. However, for a number of reasons, including ecological and economic, it's generally acknowledged that it cannot be used on too big a scale. Certainly not to meet the ever growing demand for power production which in some countries has tended to double each decade. And remember, too, that fossil fuels, including coal, gas, and oil are singularly valuable raw materials for the chemical industry. To squander them on power production would be highly irrational. As Dmitriy Mendeleyev, the famous Russion 19th Century chemist, put it, burning such fuels is like heating your stove with bills of money.

[Reshetnikov] Are we then to conclude that nuclear power is the best option?

[Belitskiy] Yes, it's generally acknowledged that at the present stage of science and technology the atom is the only reasonable alternative to fossil fuels. This is certainly the prevailing view of the Soviet scientific community. Even at the current, relatively low level of nuclear power production in the Soviet Union nuclear plants save us more than 30 million tons of valuable fossil fuels a year, to say nothing of the transportation costs saved. While the United States was the first country to use atomic energy for destruction, the Soviet Union was the first nation in the world to build an atomic power station, that was back in 1954, and it thereby initiated the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. To date, a dozen such stations are on stream, embodying ever more efficient and sophisticated technologies. In addition to traditional nuclear plants running on enriched uranium, there are a number of stations based on breeder reactors. These are highly efficient plants allowing the use of low grade uranium and breeding additional nuclear fuel which can be subsequently used for power generation.

Good progress is also being made in the Soviet Union in controlled thermonuclear fusion. This country poineered the tokamak concept, which is today regarded at fusion research centers around the world as the most promising approach to the problem of harnessing this virtually inexhaustible and limitless energy source.

In this effort the Soviet Union is cooperating with the United States, Japan, and the West European nations. By some estimates the first pilot power station based on controlled fusion should be operating at the turn of the century, and the Soviet Union has been leading the way in this kind of research.

[Reshetnikov] What with the present scale of nuclear power construction and its increasing importance to the Soviet Union and particularly in view of the recent accident at the Chernobyl plant, how safe is nuclear power and technology in general? And how do the standards of such technology in the Soviet Union measure up to the best world standards?

[Belitskiy] Well, Soviet experts believe that with any scale of nuclear power generation the state of the (?art) nuclear technology is safe enough for both man and his environment. At a recent press conference in Moscow, prominent experts dealth exclusively with the accident at the Chernobyl plant and the prospects for nuclear power generation in the Soviet Union. I suggest playing back the tape of their press conference. Speaking before a large gathering of foreign and Soviet newsmen, the chairman of the USSR committee for the utilization of nuclear energy, Andronik Petrosyants, assessed the standards of nuclear facilities in the Soviet Union in these terms:

The scientific and technological standards of the nuclear power effort and of the design of nuclear power plants and reactors in the Soviet Union are very high. Moreover, in some respects, concerning specific units, they are superior to those anywhere else. (?Yes), a major accident did take place at Chernobyl, but it should be remembered that there are currently 41 nuclear reactors in operation in the USSR, some working flawlessly for more than 30 years. By comparison with traditional methods of power generation, nuclear technology is young and requires particular attention in terms of safety precautions. But despite its relative novelty, nuclear power production in the Soviet Union is well within the norms of safety and reliability, and certainly it is not below the standards currently accepted internationally.

[Reshetnikov] In fact, Western experts familiar with the Soviet protective systems of nuclear facilities hold the opinion that the immunity of Soviet nuclear facilities to accidents is very high-much higher than in the case of Western power plants. According to Swiss nuclear physicist, Andre Ksoner of the Geneva University Center for Energy Research, the Chernobyl plant had an efficient and safe protective system and the accident may have been caused by something extremely improbable and therefore unpredictable. In his opinion, the technology used in the construction of the Chernobyl station is well known in the West and considered to the extremely safe. While the Chernobyl accident is by far the most untoward occurrence in nuclear facilities in the Soviet Union, given their high safety margin, it seems there have been numerous accidents of this kind in the West.

[Belitskiy] If you take the United States alone, well, since 1979 there have been something like 20,000 various accidents and failures at American nuclear plants. Hundreds of them were rated as particularly serious. According to a report by an American organization, Public Citizen, the Three Mile Island disaster near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1979, was particularly notable in this respect. And turning to Britain, just a few days ago a fire broke out at a power plant about 200 miles northwest of London, compelling officials to shut down the nearby nuclear reactor. And according to American scientist Thomas Cochran, testifying on 7 May in the U.S. Congress, a nuclear accident similar to the one at the Chernobyl plant in the Soviet Union could happen in the United States at any time. It can happen anywhere, anytime, in any large operating reactor in the United States or abroad, the scientist noted.

[Reshetnikov] Thank you, Boris Belitskiy, our science expert. Meanwhile, at the press conference in Moscow dealing with the Chernobyl accident a high-ranking government official indicated that after careful assessment the Soviet nuclear power program will continue to develop.

In conclusion of this item, I should note that, to all appearances, nuclear power will continue to be an increasingly widely used source of energy, at least in the foreseeable future, provided, of course, it is properly managed. At the same time, the Chernobyl accident additionally points out the necessity of being extremely cautious in handling such energy. While in this case we are talking of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, one can imagine what a calamity nuclear weapons, if used, can wreak on mankind.

TV REPORTS WORK OF ARCTIC WEATHER STATION

LD112251 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 11 May carries a 4-minute report on the "Vremya" newscast from the Belyy mos weather station in the Arctic, which is one of the most northerly in the country. It is surrounded on three sides by the Kara Sea and is currently covered by a 3-meter-thick layer of ice. The weather station is about 100 km from the nearest settlement and eight people work there. The station sends out reports every 3 hours for the use of seamen, pilots, geologists, and reindeer breeders.

An expedition of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA conducted sociological research at the station and found that the average age of the workers there is below 30, but each has spent more than a year in the arctic. The chief of the weather station [identified as A.V. Luginin] is then inverviewed on arctic living. The interview takes place inside the station with equipment in the background.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR COMPLEX -- An onboard nuclear analytical complex, the first in the country, has been created by Far Eastern Scientists. "It opens new possibilities" in the search for the studies of mineral deposits in the ocean. The complex has been installed on board the scientific research vessel Geolog Petr Andropov of the USSR Ministry of Geology and has been tested in sea conditions. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 May 86 LD]

DRIFTING STATION -- The first landing of polar workers has taken place on the ice floe 600 km east of Zhokhov Island which has been selected to become the Severnyy Polyus 28 drifting station. At the moment, materials needed to set up the station are being delivered and assembly of the meteorological center is being completed. [Summary] (Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 12 May 86 LD]

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE -- The Program Systems Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been set up in the old Russian town of Pereslavl-Zalesskiy. The work of the Institute is directed at solving the tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress that were posed by the 27th CPSU Congress. Its scientists are to carry out research in the sphere of the widespread use in the national economy of high-speed electronic computers and in the spheres of the automation of programming and the creation of control systems for the fundamentally new technology. The tasks of the institute also include projects that will open up great possibilities for the use of cybernetics in everyday life and the development of optimal programs and scientific methods for school computer studies. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 May 86 LD]